THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY



VOL. XV NO. 21 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1976 25¢

Inside

Meets With Gov. Brown Over Grove-Shafter Freeway

ELAINE BROWN LEADS DELEGATION SEEKING 10,000 JOBS



BPP chairperson ELAINE BROWN (inset) led a whirlwind lobbying effort at the California state capitol last week which resulted in a new ray of hope for the construction of the Grove-Shafter Freeway, (map above), which will mean thousands of permanent jobs for Oakland residents.

(Oakland, Calif.) — Led by Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown, a delegation of local community representatives met last Wednesday at the state capitol in Sacramento with California Governor Jerry Brown and other state officials, achieving a tentative breakthrough in the stalled Grove-Shafter Freeway project, and thus raising hopes that, indeed, 10,000 permanent jobs and much-needed replacement housing will be coming to this impoverished port city.

It was a whirlwind lobbying effort on the part of the Oakland delegation, meeting with Brown's executive assistant, Gray Davis, at the capitol for a half-hour, joining the governor personally for another 15 minutes, and then walking across the street for a 45-minute session with state transportation director Adriana Gianturco.

Prominent participants in the delegation were: Paul Cobb, executive director of the Oakland Citizens' Committee for Urban Renewal (OCCUR); Elijah Turner, long active in the Oakland Black Caucus; Broadus Parker and Pearson Herring, of the Black Veterans Association; and Sally Sprague and John Stansbury, president and legislative liaison committee chairperson, respectively, of OCCUR. Elaine acted as the group's spokesperson and spoke privately with Gov. Brown for a short while when the rest of the delegation traveled over to talk with Ms. Gianturco.

Not present but sending their support were Alameda County Superior Court Judge Lionel

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION
8501 E. 14TH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIF. 94621

EDITORIAL

"ZULUS"

Give us a break.

For the past week, the White establishment media has sensationalized the government-inspired Zulu backlash against progressive striking workers in the Soweto "township" of Johannesburg, South Africa, as if this were the second coming of the Mau Maus, the Black African "nightmare" of the '50s.

Day after day, images of "maurauding bands of rampaging Zulus have electrified the captivated minds of millions of Whites, reinforcing those sickening, degrading Tarzan-like images of savage, blood-thirsty, naked natives on the warpath. Day after day, the "fierce, proud, warrior-like" tradition of the Zulu people is dutifully recalled, coupled with the latest news on how many more workers were "hacked to death." Cold propaganda — but "good" copy, and it sells.

But the sad fact of the matter is that some innocent Black person is going to get hurt, perhaps killed behind such madness. The Archie Bunkers of this country certainly don't need to be fed any more distortions. The rising radical right-wing, the ultra-conservatives who flock like sheep around Reagan, Ford and Maddox, are nutty enough already. For them, every Black man, woman and child is a potential "rampaging Zulu," a potential target to be shot on sight, or to be chained, shackled and jailed in a cage like "wild animals."

Just who benefits from all this? The police departments and their business allies, for a start, as federal, state and local funds flow not only into the making of more and more sophisticated methods of "Zulu" hunting, but also for the salaries of more and more unsophisticated retread and rehired "Zulu" hunters. Witness Detroit, for example. Then, of course, there are the hard-line "keep-the-Zulus-in-line" politicians, and the "Zulu" mythmakers, both of whom have been previously mentioned. And don't forget the "Zulu" spokespersons, whose positions of influence depend on keeping the distortions alive.

Just glance over the newspaper headlines, check out the TV news, listen to the talk shows on the radio. The propaganda war is heating up. It's profitable — it's the American way.□



Letters to the Editor

SEND ME THE BLACK PANTHER

Dear Comrades:

I am writing this letter because I would like to become a member of the Panther Party. Can you send me the paper to fill out? I like to help my people and the Panther organization is the best organization for any Black man. Will you send me THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper? I'm a prisoner in Louisiana at Angola. I've been here seven years. I was placed in an isolation cell two years ago for writing the director of corrections about this pig brutality on the brothers. They told me they will let me out when I don't see anything, and everything I see I keep it to myself. I don't give a fuck about their law. I will not look at the brothers get beat and not do anything about it.

Power to the People,
Comrade A. Leonard
Angola, La. 70712

PRISONERS' SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE #2

Once again the Maryland Pen. has become the focal point of the corruption in the State of Maryland. Recently, there have been news articles on the medical facilities, suits following police brutalities, mismanagement of funds, police corruption!

The news of the past few weeks, however, has a very direct relationship to the Maryland Pen. and the community. Let us consider the case of the so-called Northwest rapist, known as Officer Simms.

Note: Strange as it may seem, Officer Simms is probably one of the most fascist, arrogant, dictatorial guards at the Maryland Pen. He exemplifies the "Little Man Complex" going far beyond the "normal" harassment of prisoners. His insecurities were manifested over a year ago when he shot and severely wounded Robert "Chico" Alston, and women in the vicinity of Alston at the University Hospital; when all Bro. Chico did was attempt to respond to a nurse's beckoning.

Yet, the state pulled out all stops to acquit Off. Simms of such malicious, irrational behavior. Also should be noted is the fact "that anyone who passes the civil service exam today, can kill anyone of us tomorrow."

These guards are allowed — upon payment of twenty-five dollars — to have gun permits and guns. One of the same guns that are so easily acquired by the guards here was used to take the life of two innocent women and to severely wound several others, as has b een revealed in the case of the Northwest rapist, Officer Simms.

However, let us not stop with Officer Simms. Today, August 23, a $1.6 million civil suit was filed against Officer Summerville and officials at the Maryland Pen. because of continuous beating of prisoners by guards. But this ain't no new thang. Over the past five years a great number of civil suits have been filed by prisoners around these same aspects: brutality and deplorable conditions.

—BULLETIN—

Oakland Mayor Attacks Elaine Brown

Just as we are going to press, it has been learned that Oakland mayor John Reading attacked BPP chairperson Elaine Brown at a City Council meeting over the formation of a new Council for Economic Development and guarantees of 10,000 jobs for local residents as a result of the completion of the Grove-Shafter Freeway project. See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for full details.

COMMENT

Vietnam Rebuilds— No Thanks To America

The following article, reprinted from the Los Angeles Times, *describes the efforts of the Vietnam government to rebuild its country and the failure of the White House to live up to former President Nixon's pledge of post-war assistance to accomplish the rebuilding. Heidi Kuglin recently visited Vietnam under the auspices of the Vietnam American Association and Friendshipment, a Vietnam-aid organization for which she works in New York.*

For more than a year since the Thieu regime collapsed, the Vietnamese have been rebuilding their country without U.S. government help. This lack of aid has become a point of contention, given former President Nixon's pledge of postwar assistance and the emotions stirred by uncertainty over Americans still missing in the Vietnam conflict.

How are the Vietnamese doing? During a recent two-week bus trip from Hanoi to Danang, I saw evidence of reconstruction everywhere: community centers, hospitals, schools, churches and homes are being rebuilt.

Roads are being repaired and widened; new bridges are replacing those destroyed during the war. Soldiers are repairing and extending the railroad from Hanoi to Saigon; its completion this year will permit the reuniting of more families, who now must use the overloaded bus system. New power lines are taking electricity into the countryside.

But this impressive rebuilding is hampered by a severe shortage of materials and equipment. People returning to their land often have only a few simple hand tools. "We have no shortage of people power, only of equipment," we were told repeatedly.

What is the U.S. role in all this? Earlier this year, Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R-Calif.) returned from a visit to Hanoi and said the North Vietnamese told

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

THE BLACK PANTHER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 8501 EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94621. TELEPHONE: (415) 638-0195.
YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $10.00
SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

H.U.D. Inspection Team Angers San Antonio Tenants

(Oakland, Calif.) - Regional officials from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), accompanied by representatives of the Oakland Housing Authority (OHA), conducted an on-site inspection of the San Antonio Villa housing project here last week. Throughout the course of the day they gave a full display of their racism and arrogance.

The leader of the inspection team, HUD Housing Management Director Susan Hughes, gave Bay Area television viewers a glaring example of insensitivity when, on prime time evening news, she proclaimed, "I don't see any deficiencies," to the total disbelief of KPIX news reporter Ben Williams.

PRESSURED

When pressured to explain her statement, Ms. Hughes arrogantly refused, shocking TV viewers by doing an abrupt about-face and stomping off.

Before the inspection began, the OHA was hard at work, a rarity, trying to correct some of San Antonio Villa's most visible and glaring deficiencies, clearing out some of the trash and patching up a few holes in the buildings.

However, members of the San Antonio Tenants' Union had

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6



BPINS photo

The HUD inspection team, led by SUSAN HUGHES (left), displayed a lack of sensitivity toward San Antonio Villa residents.



BPINS photos

Last week's march and rally protesting the murder of Jose Barlow Benavidez drew close to 400 people. Speakers included ANDREA BENAVIDEZ and EMILIO BENAVIDEZ.

"VIVA BARLOW" MARCH AND RALLY GAINS SUPPORT FOR SLAIN CHICANO

(Oakland, Calif.) - "Resistance for Existence," "Stop Cop Killings," "Viva Barlow," everywhere the signs and sounds were evident that the community has had enough — "Basta" — that the outrage was far from forgotten.

So it was for close to 400 people who joined in last week's march and rally for justice for Jose Barlow Benavidez, a 27-year-old Chicano murdered by Oakland police in early June.

PLACARDS

"Barlow Fue Asessinado" read the placards distributed to the many supporters of the Barlow Benavidez Committee Against Police Crimes who assembled in Sanborn Park in the Fruitvale district early last Sunday afternoon.

"Jail Cogley" signs were also prominent, naming the Oakland cop who blew off the head of the young Chicano with a shotgun blast while searching him in a false arrest on June 11. Never dismissed or suspended by the police department, the Alameda County grand jury recently exonerated Cogley, ruling the slaying "accidental homocide."

Chanting the all-too-often repeated slogans of righteous indignation, the predominantly Spanish-speaking protesters, determined to overcome even the blazing hot sun, briskly marched four-abreast the 15-block route to San Antonio Park.

As the crowd assembled around a microphone-filled flat bed truck, decorated with a mural-like cloth painting honoring Chicano people's struggles, Emilio Benavidez, the rally's M.C., stepped forward.

The oldest of the Benavidez family's remaining 12 children, Emilio began by noting the group's spirit and strength.

"I liked the enthusiasm I saw from Sanborn to San Antonio," said the husky, 26-year-old.

"You can see the power. That's where it's at. We have to take it to the streets because the system isn't going to do nothing for us."

PERSONAL HISTORY

Emilio then provided the crowd a brief, personal history of his brother, a tale well-known in oppressed communities:

"When he started in school, Barlow was really a smart dude in history and math. Then, all of a sudden, around junior high school, he just, well, went that way, as far as education goes.

"Now I realize that was probably because Barlow then recognized the system for what it was — and that he didn't want to be a part of the sham. . .

"Really, Barlow's death has only been a hint to repressed people," Emilio concluded.

The next speaker, Mariano Contreras, listed the Committee's four demands:

- "To unite against police crimes;
- "To expose the double standard of justice;
- "To make a general call to struggle and resist;
- "To build for a community conference."

Contreras charged that the powers that be have "created an anti-Mexican hysteria against the undocumented sector" particu-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

Rizzo Recall Forces Face Court Test

(Philadelphia, Pa.) — The organizers of a petition drive to recall Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo have announced a major court suit in an effort to overturn the invalidation of 70,000 signatures by city commissioners.

The signatures were invalidated on technical reasons, some as miniscule as people having omitted an initial. Leaders of the recall movement assert that although technical flaws were found by the commissioners, at least 157,000 (12,000 more than the 145,000 required) voters had signed the petitions legally. Over 209,000 recall signatures were turned in.

Rizzo forces had hoped to tie the issue up in the court beyond the September 21 deadline for this year's national elections on November 2, but Judge David N. Savitt indicated that his decision would come well before then.

"I have never lost an election in my life. I'll be around a lot longer than they will," Rizzo said concerning the recall movement. However, close observers feel that the ex-cop mayor would rather not have the special recall — if one is required — this November, bringing out a large turnout of Black voters for the Presidential election.

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES GARRY ON SAN QUENTIN SIX TRIAL

"THE WHOLE TRIAL HAD AN ATMOSPHERE OF RACISM"

One of the foremost defense lawyers in this country, noted San Francisco attorney Charles R. Garry, chief counsel for the Black Panther Party, recently provided THE BLACK PANTHER with an exclusive interview on the compromise jury verdict of the celebrated San Quentin 6 trial, resulting in the acquittal of three of the defendants and the conviction of three others. Among those convicted, indeed "sacrificed," as attorney Garry put it, was Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain, in whose behalf Garry worked tirelessly throughout the 16 long months in court, presenting, in the unanimous opinion of courtroom observers, a truly brilliant defense. The following is the conclusion of a very interesting discussion with a very esteemed attorney, Charles R. Garry.



CHARLES GARRY

CONCLUSION

Q: For a long time now Charles, you've been a leading figure in a growing movement for prison reform. How does this verdict in the San Quentin 6 case affect the overall prison movement?

GARRY: Unfortunately, the defense that we put on should have been front-page news all over the world. Outside of a few newspapers, like THE BLACK PANTHER paper, and maybe one or two others, nobody never heard about it. The *San Francisco Chronicle* didn't even bother to publish the fact that this was all going on. They got sensational only when Tackwood testified for one or two days. The media is not interested in this. It doesn't make any difference that we have thousands and thousands and thousands of human beings all over the United States rotting in prisons and human warehouses.

WHAT HAPPENS?

What happens to these people? Not only what happens to the inmates, but also what happens to the guards? What happens to them as individuals? As you know, the Stanford experiment shows that the guards become traumatized and become victims of this archaic social system of ours.

Q: Have you talked with your client, Johnny Spain, since the verdict came in?

GARRY: Well, of course, I saw Johnny last Thursday (August 12, the day of the verdict) and he is hardly jubliant over this. But Johnny is a realist. He's a revolutionary. He's a dedicated human being and he understands the struggle that is going on. But you know he's still a human being. He still has got human emotions. And for someone who's been in prison since he was 17, and has been locked up like a wild, caged animal for six years with only a half-hour every day for so-called recreation and at least more than half of that six years he was in there for 24 hours a day.

And then to go to trial, to be going through his "liberation in the courtroom," only to be tied down like he was a wild, unruly person, an animal. You wouldn't treat an animal that way, and yet this judge treated Johnny Spain and the others in that same fashion. How do you think Johnny would react to that? How would any sensitive human being react to that? Johnny is a poet, he loves people, loves children, as you

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



Drumgo, Talamentez Released

(Wakefield, Calif.) — Acquitted San Quentin 6 defendants (left to right) WILLIE TATE, FLEETA DRUMGO and LUIS TALAMENTEZ recently celebrated their joint victory and the latter two brothers' sudden release from prison at the comfortable home of attorney Michael Dufficy, Drumgo's staunch courtroom defender for the 16-month long trial. Talamentez was released from the grim Adjustment Center on Friday afternoon, August 20, after serving 11 years in prison. Drumgo followed Talamentez onto the streets on Wednesday morning, August 25, his first time out in 10 long years. "We got to get all the brothers out!" cried Drumgo as he walked through the San Quentin gate.

BPINS photos

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

Sept. 3, 1838

On September 3, 1838, Charles Lenox Remond began his career as an antislavery agent. Remond was the first Black lecturer employed by an antislavery society. Many others, like Frederick Douglass and Henry Highland Garnett, were to follow.

August 30, 1856

Wilberforce University was founded on August 30, 1856, by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The university was later sold to the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church.

August 30, 1861

One need only look at historical facts to become aware that Abraham Lincoln was not the great emancipator, but a racist politician who only did what was expedient to preserve the Union of the States. A case in point occurred on August 30, 1861. On that date, Major General John C. Fremont issued a proclamation freeing the slaves of rebel Missouri. Lincoln nullified this proclamation.

August 29, 1957

On August 29, 1957, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act, the first federal civil rights legislation since 1875.

August 31, 1968

Harry Edwards, leader of a group of Black athletes who had threatened a boycott of the Mexico City Olympics, cancelled the boycott on August 31, 1968, following the barring of South Africa from the games and the refusal of all 26 participating Black American athletes to support the boycott.

Sept. 3—7, 1970

More than 2,500 Black people convened in Atlanta on September 3-7, 1970, to hold the first Congress of African People. Delegates from 27 African countries, the Caribbean nations, four South American nations, Australia, and the U.S. assembled on the campus of Atlanta University.

Sept. 4, 1972

A second person, Offago Quaddus, was convicted in the Republic of New Africa trial in Jackson, Mississippi, on September 4, 1972. Eleven people were tried for the killing of a White policeman during a police and FBI raid.

DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

Colonial Status Of Puerto Rico Slated For Debate At U.N.

(New York, N.Y.) - The 24-country Decolonization Committee of the United Nations, scheduled to meet August 24, will take up the issue of Puerto Rico's status sometime this week. Activists for a free and independent Puerto Rico are calling for strong and organized actions to meet this important development in the history of their movement, *Liberation News Service* reports.

The Decolonization Committee's discussion of Puerto Rico is expected to focus on a 1975 resolution affirming "the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence."



Puerto Rican nationalists display unity.

A year ago the U.S. succeeded in postponing a vote on that resolution on the grounds that time for further investigation was required. Later it was established that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, then U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Daniel Moynihan and other U.S. officials had warned several of the countries on the Committee that a vote backing the resolution would be considered an "unfriendly act" — implying the U.S. would retaliate by withholding economic aid or other favors.

The vote in favor of postponement was 11 to 9, with 2 abstentions and 2 absent or not participating. American officials, *The New York Times* reported afterwards, were "jubilant" at the outcome of the vote.

Puerto Rico's status in relation to the U.S. has been an issue in the U.N. ever since the organization's beginning in 1945. At its founding meeting the U.N. drew up a list of all territories and people that had not yet attained independence, among them Puerto Rico. All countries, including the U.S., were required to submit reports to the U.N. secretary general regarding their colonial possessions.

Then, in 1953, the U.N. General Assembly narrowly passed a resolution relieving the U.S. of this obligation. It was based on the United States' claim that the Puerto Rican people had opted for a new legal status as a commonwealth in a 1952 referendum.

The referendum had been held under full U.S. military occupation, with the prisons full of "independistas" and had offered voters only the choice between the traditional colonialism that had existed up to that time and a new regime of disguised colonialism under the title of "commonwealth status."

The possibility for the Puerto Rican people, through the U.N., to link their struggle for independence to the worldwide anti-colonial wave opened up in 1960 with the U.N. Declaration for the Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples, or Resolution 1514.

By this important resolution, the U.N. broadened the scope of its action on colonialism to include "all territories which heve not yet attained independence," a clear reference to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



In order to gain free elections in California the UFW has waged a statewide campaign around Proposition 14.

FARMWORKERS MOBILIZE SUPPORT FOR PROP. 14 CAMPAIGN

(Oakland, Calif.) - The United Farmworkers (UFW) of America has launched a statewide campaign to secure the November passage of a ballot measure aimed at guaranteeing the union election process in the fields. Proposition 14, the Farm Worker Initiative, qualified for the ballot after the UFW gathered nearly 800,000 signatures on petitions in less than a month this past spring.

Union elections in the field first began last summer under the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. They were stopped early this year when the combined forces of grower interests and the Teamsters Union successfully prevented further state legislature funding of the Board supervising the elections.

During the elections held up to that point, the UFW had quadrupled its membership under contract and expanded to nearly fifteen areas of the state.

Faced with the prospects of a law that is even more UFW-oriented than the Original Agricultural Labor Relations Act, the growers reversed their position last month and allowed the election board to be refunded, in hopes of short-circuiting Proposition 14. However, the Agriculture Board will not function again until at least October, and the UFW wants to put the whole election process on a firmer footing.

Once the Farm Worker initiative is passed by a vote of the people, it can be amended only through another statewide initia-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



BPINS photos

People's Free Clinic Sponsors Bake Sale, Testing

(Oakland, Calif.) - Last week, the People's Free Medical Clinic sponsored a bake sale and conducted free medical screening at St. Augustine's Church, located at 27th and West Streets here in West Oakland.

Delicious homemade baked goods were sold by Clinic volunteers while, at the same time, volunteers administered free tests for Sickle Cell Anemia, general anemia and hypertension (high blood pressure). In an effort to serve community medical needs, free first aid kits were given out.

ELAINE BROWN LEADS DELEGATION

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Wilson and Alameda County Board of Supervisors candidate John George.

According to participants in the late afternoon, high-level meetings, the new ray of hope emerged with the promise that attempts would be made to finish off the remaining three-quarters of a mile gap in the Grove-Shafter two or three years prior to the 1981 scheduled completion date.



California transportation head ADRIANA GIANTURCO (center) meets with Assemblyman BILL LOCKYER, ELIJAH TURNER and (right) PAUL COBB.

In the works since 1958, five and a quarter of the vital six-mile link between the suburban consumer market and the proposed downtown Oakland City Center Project were completed before state funds ran out in 1974.

Several potential businesses have said they will not become involved in the City Center complex unless assured that the Grove-Shafter is to be completed reasonably soon. Plus, several other redevelopment projects in Oakland hang in the balance. For the concerned local representatives in Sacramento, that translates into employment, between 10,000 to 12,000 permanent jobs by all estimations, and housing.

In the meeting with Governor Brown, Elaine presented the group's position that no one wanted to see Oakland end up as "another Newark" — that is, as Black and minority communities rise to political influence, the city grows increasingly bankrupt and impoverished.

For his part, the energetic young governor is said to have expressed sympathetic concern for the delegation's proposals, to the point, in fact, that he urged that a specific job program be negotiated with the Oakland business community as a partial guarantee.

Brown is said to favor freeway construction that produces jobs as a high-priority and views the replacement housing as a key issue.

In fact, a chief Brown aide, Tony Kine, the governor's legal counsel, was the attorney who filed the original injunction against the Grove-Shafter project in order to insure that a comprehensive replacement housing component was included.

Major stumbling blocks in the completion of the Grove-Shafter, as expressed by Ms Gianturco, are the complex state highway construction timetable, and a federal matching funds' ratio which calls for 60 per cent of the monies to be spent in southern California and 40 per cent in northern California.

LOCKED-IN

Not only is the state somewhat locked-in to this myriad of guidelines, said Ms. Gianturco, but under the Reagan administration northern California overspent its share of the funds by $152 million.

Prior to last Wednesday's sessions in Sacramento, Elaine, Cobb, Turner and Judge Wilson held a much publicized press conference on Thursday, August 19, calling on the governor to fulfill his commitment to complete the Grove-Shafter. At that press conference, Elaine, again acting as spokesperson, emphasized that the influential Black leaders had come together "not so much from the perspective of a freeway, but from the perspective of people." That same theme was sounded in Sacramento, much to the advantage of the entire city of Oakland.□

H.U.D. Inspects San Antonio

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

previously prepared a detailed list of various apartments for the HUD officials to inspect, all of which had serious plumbing, wiring, heating, garbage disposal and pest problems.

When the HUD inspection team arrived, they were given this comprehensive list of deficiencies that were prominent throughout the housing complex.

From the start, however, it became evident that most of the inspection team had racist, preconceived ideas concerning Black and poor people.

While the inspection was in progress, Ms. Hughes had to be confronted personally by the Tenants' Union co-president, Bessie Thomas, because of numerous complaints from tenants concerning the HUD official's arrogance. Mrs. Thomas told Ms. Hughes bluntly that she was a "White, middle class racist," a statement for which Ms. Hughes had no response.

Members of the Tenants' Union and the Black Panther Party, who had worked together to arrange for this inspection — the first one in over two years — accompanied the HUD team to insure that the inspection was conducted properly. They too were treated disrespectfully by HUD and OHA officials.

The OHA representatives were continually observed giving excuses for the deplorable conditions of the Villa while the inspection team blamed many of the violations they found on the tenants themselves.

A request was made to the HUD officials by the San Antonio Tenants' Union for a copy of the inspection report that was to be forwarded to the OHA. At first, the tenants were told no, point-blank. However, this was vigorously questioned and it was then stated that the tenants would have to file a request under the 1974 Freedom of Information Act in order to receive a copy of the report.

After the inspection, the situation returned to normal in San Antonio, as the trash that the OHA yard team had raked into piles before the inspection was simply left as it was and not removed. In a few days, the trash had blown over a large portion of the grounds.

Tenants at San Antonio displayed a general lack of faith in whether HUD would force the OHA to correct the obvious violations found by the inspectors. Previously, federal funds were cut off from the OHA for mismanagement of funds, not for failing to maintain "a decent, safe and sanitary living environment" for its tenants as defined by federal guidelines.□

EYES ON CITY HALL



County Education Board To Hold Community Meetings

The Alameda County Board of Education last week voted that upon request of Board members, monthly meetings may be held in the trustee areas of individual Board members during the 1976-77 school year.

The motion to conduct Board meetings at sites other than the Alameda County Administration Building in Hayward was introduced by Oakland Community School Director Ericka Huggins. Ericka, repeating a statement made at an earlier meeting, expressed the need for the Board to make itself more accessible to the community which has little knowledge of how the Board functions. The September 30 meeting is scheduled to be held in Trustee Area 6, which Ericka represents. The area mostly comprises the Oakland flatlands.

In another action, the Board rejected the appeal of Dr. and Mrs. Alan S. Foss to have their four children transferred from the Berkeley Unified School District to the Piedmont School District. Dr. and Mrs. Foss maintained that the Berkeley schools are not providing their children with the quality education they should be receiving.

The Board refused to allow the transfer on the grounds that to do so would be tantamount to saying that Piedmont public schools are superior to those of Berkeley, a judgement most Board members said they did not feel qualified to make. Ericka pointed out that many Black and poor parents often find themselves in a situation similar to that of the Fosses and urged the Board to do all within its power to help Alameda County parents who are dissatisfied with the education their children are receiving.

ATTICA INMATES WIN DEMANDS, STRIKE CONTINUES

Serious Consideration Of Proposals Sought By Prisoners

(Attica, N.Y.) - An inmate strike at Attica State Prison has gone into its second week here as prisoners continue to demand that their grievances receive serious administrative and legislative consideration.

The strike, which began on Monday, August 23, has already won several important demands, such as: (1) A relaxation of visiting procedures to allow an open exchange; (2) Expanded telephone privileges and permission to wear nonprison clothing during visitations; (3) Daily showers (previously inmates were allowed only two a week); and (4) Efforts to be made to place more Black and Hispanic personnel on the prison executive and supervisory staff.

However, in response to other far-reaching proposals made by inmates, prison officials claim these need legislative action. It is the unresponsiveness over these grievances that have resulted in Attica's inmate population remaining adamant in their strike.

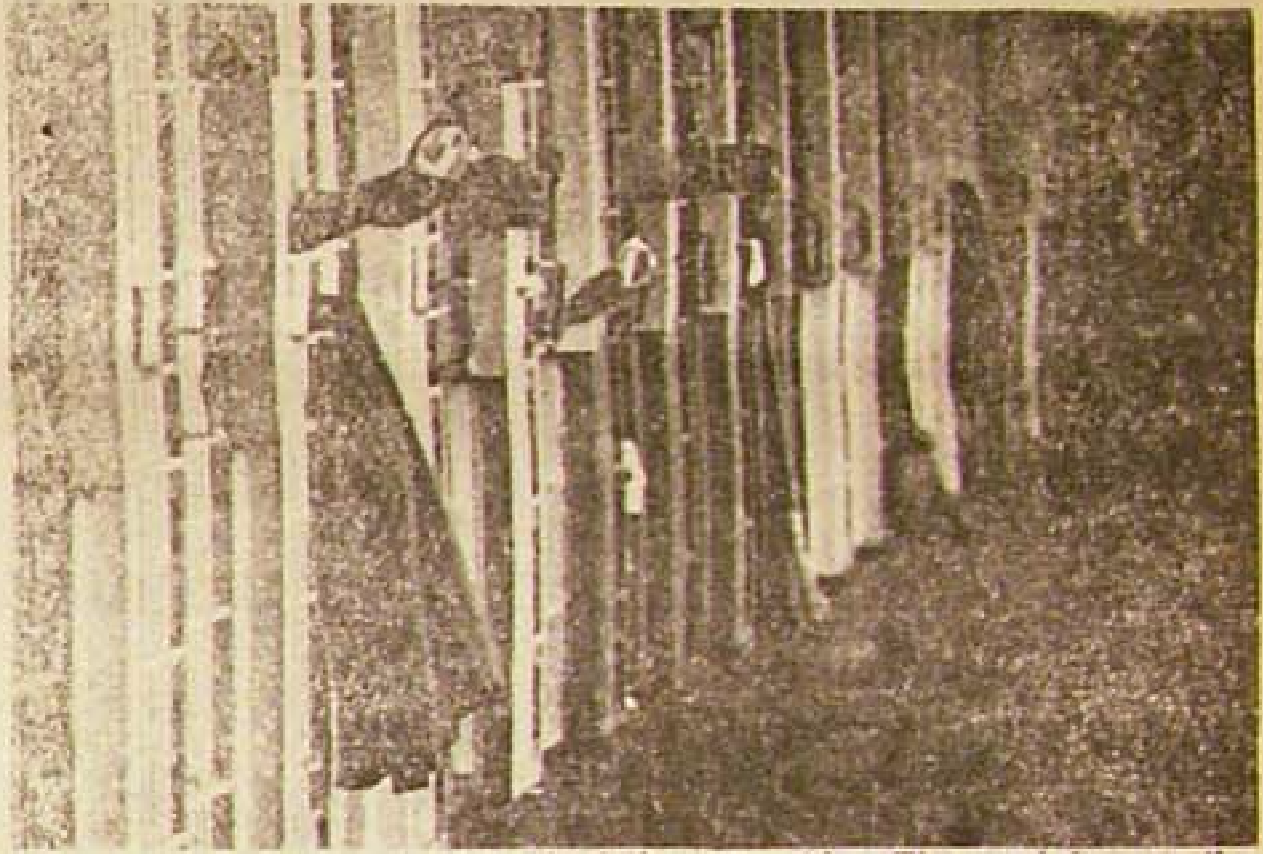
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

The legislative proposals demanded by the inmates are:

•A bill to amend the penal law in New York to lesson the amount of time an inmate will be imprisoned. An original five-year limit demanded by inmates was changed to a five-year limit for prisoners serving an indeterminate sentence, with no inmate remaining in prison for more than 10 years.

•A bill to increase the good behavior allowance for inmates so that an inmate will earn a one-day reduction in his sentence for each day he is incarcerated.

•The creation of an office of inmate advocacy in the state executive department. This office will have the responsibility of representing inmates in their grievances against the state's prison system.


Attica inmates use mirrors to look down corridor. The week-long strike at the upstate New York penal institution continues as prisoners press for far-reaching demands.

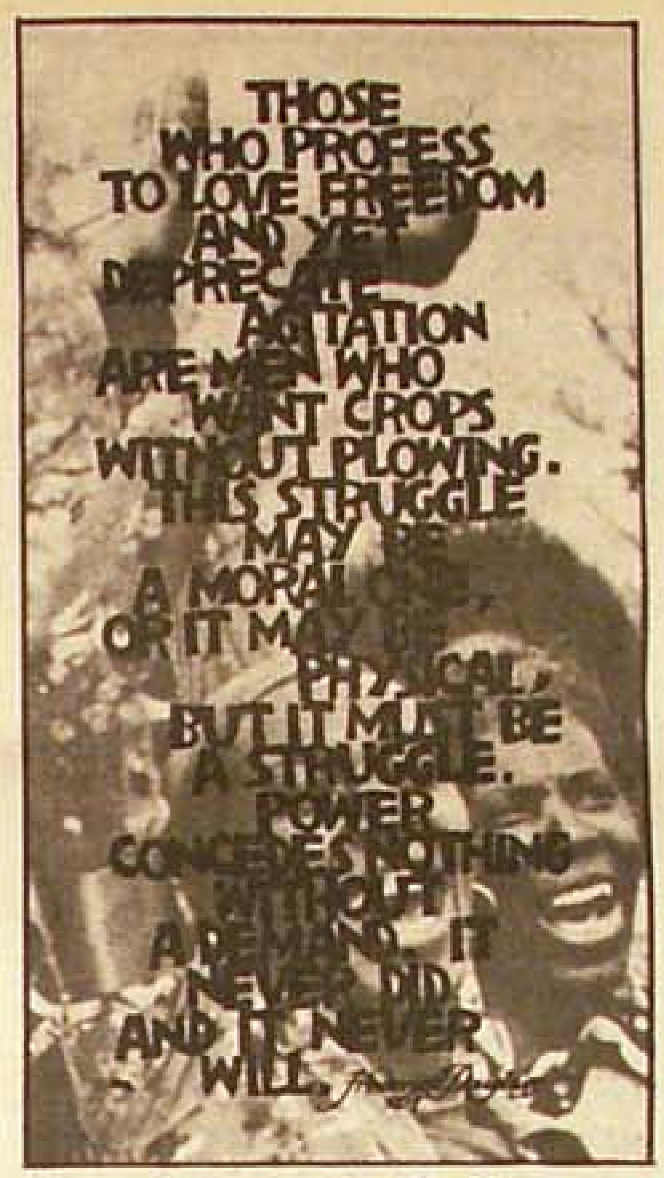
Reporters were allowed into Attica the first two days of the strike, but since the position taken by inmates has hardened and solidified, the outside media has not been allowed into the facility. Initial reports stated that there was at least 95 per cent inmate participation in the strike, and even the officials at Attica have been forced to admit that inmate solidarity remains strong.

Visitors to the 1,980-inmate facility, located 30 miles southeast of Buffalo, have stated that the atmosphere here is "very tense," but the situation has been this way for some time due to guard hostility toward inmates' grievances.

According to the visitors, inmates in virtually every cell block said that they felt they were being harassed by guards in retaliation for concessions won by prisoners in the agreement.

There have also been reports that guards are actively attempting to provoke a disturbance in the institution to destroy gains made by inmates. The facility's commissary has been closed although officials deny that it is an attempt to force inmates to participate in meals.

Inmates have been receiving outside support as visitors to the prison are bringing in large packages and boxes of food. A *New York Times* reporter stated that he saw groups of inmates walking through the halls passing out food, cigarettes and the like from these packages. This same correspondent said that the inmates shouted to him loudly, "Tell the people we won't compromise!"□



March And Rally Set To Save Schomburg Center

(New York, N.Y.)- The New York Citizens' Coalition to save the famed Black archives, the Schomburg Center, is calling for a picket and rally on September 8 at the New York Public Library (NYPL), 42nd and 5th Avenue, at 5:30 p.m.

The all-White NYPL Board of Trustees is rapidly destroying the Center — the largest and most important collection of books, manuscripts and pictures on Black people in the world. In the past year two highly qualified staff members have been dismissed without pay even though there are funds available for their positions.

The Center, which houses timeless pieces of Black history, is thoroughly dilapidated and the racist NYPL Board has regularly refused funds, threatening to close the Center on several occasions.

As a result of the building's condition, the severe rainstorm which accompanied Hurricane Belle in early August damaged some very important parts of the Maximilien Collection. The collection, acquired in 1975 at the cost of $60,000, had over 10,000 pieces of correspondence between Haiti and other countries during the period from the 1830s to the 1930s. The materials which were damaged had not even been processed because of the dismissal of Schomburg curator Laurore St. Juste. St. Juste, a West Indian, is fluent in French,

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Plant And Garden Show At O.C.L.C. Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) — A colorful, "Plant and Garden Show" was featured at this week's Community Forum at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC).

A wide array of plants from the Robert Louis Stevenson Living Plants Shop was on display in the OCLC courtyard. Everyone was free to browse and look at the beautiful plants or purchase one if they chose to. Experts were on hand to give helpful pointers on plant care, and free plants were given away.

A highlight of the afternoon was the monthly Oakland Community School Donation Drawing. The lucky August first-place winner of $100 was AUBREY S. PRATT (left). BPINS photos

CALIFORNIA LAND REFORM CONFERENCE SET FOR OCTOBER

Food Policy Coalition Calls Meeting Of Grassroots Organizations

(Fresno, Calif.) - The California Food Policy Coalition will be holding a statewide Land Reform Conference here on October 14-16. This organization was formed in the spring of 1975 by a number of grassroots organizations involved in the work of bringing food to people who are unable to feed themselves through the regular channels.

The mid-October event will be the first of four conferences between now and October, 1977. The other conferences will concern Food and the Multinational Corporations, March, 1977; California's Place in the Global Food System, June, 1977; and Food Policy and the Political Process, October, 1977.

In explaining the purpose and goals of these conferences, a statement from the Food Policy Coalition reads:

"An adequate supply of wholesome food for the people of California — and for other states and nations as well — depends ultimately on (1) the agricultural land of this state, its uses, ownership, management, conservation and nurture, and (2) on the availability of irrigation water to transform arid land to productive capacity.

BASIC RESOURCES

"Because these two basic resources are so clearly essential to food production, their wise and careful use is of paramount importance to all people of this state, now and for generations to come.

"Ominous disregard of these sources of human life and for the livelihood of millions in this state who depend on farming and food production has become increasingly apparent in recent years:

"Prime agricultural land is sold for commercial or residential development, curtailing food production for years to come.

"Tax laws encourage land speculation, absentee ownership, tax-loss farming and inefficient agricultural production.

"Oil, rail, and other non-farm corporations exercise increasing control of farm land and agricultural outputs.

"Rights to federally subsidized irrigation water are retained — illegally, according to many observers — by those who make enormous profit from this publically created wealth.

"For these reasons, the California Food Policy Coalition will hold a a statewide conference on Land Reform to achieve the following objectives:

•"To bring information to the conference participants about land practices within the state and to provide opportunities for dialogue with academic humanists and public officials regarding implications for the public good that follow from these land use practices.

•"To examine the effects of federal and state policy administration on land use and water rights.

•"To clarify the issue of 'economies of scale' on agricultural production.

•"To consider the current efforts in the California legislature and the U.S. Congress to bring about a more rational and equitable use of land and water.

•"To create a public awareness of these issues and a public willingness to build the necessary communities for appropriate action."□



An upcoming California Land Reform Conference will seriously question land use and ownership in the state.

March And Rally To Save Schomburg Center

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Spanish and English — the languages used in the Maximilien Collection.

Some of the priceless items which were damaged include a number of letters to and from Frederick Douglass, sent while the great Black leader served as the U.S. minister of Haiti from 1889 to 1891.

The rehiring of St. Juste, who was the director of Haiti's National Archives for 20 years, along with the rehiring of acquisitions librarian Keith Kern, both with full back pay, is another of the demands of the Citizens' Coalition.

Other demands at the September 8 rally will be:

•A new building to house the Schomburg Center;

•The end of racist hiring practices by the NYPL;

•That the staff of the Schomburg Library be expanded; present positions filled and upgraded;

•Continuous funding at a higher level; and

•The present NYPL Board of Trustees, who are self-elected, be expanded to include a majority of persons responsive to the community and reflecting the ethnic and racial make-up of New York.□



Old photo of Black slave children.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Blacks Picket Miss. Businesses

(Port Gibson, Miss.) - Longtime civil rights advocate Charles Evers led about 50 Black people in picketing the business district of this southwestern Mississippi city recently to protest a court's award of $1.2 million in damages to 12 White merchants to recover damages resulting from an NAACP economic boycott several years ago. Under state law, the civil rights group must post a bond in the amount of the judgement plus 25 per cent — totaling about $1.5 million — in order to appeal the decision.

"Right-To-Die"

(Sacramento, Calif.) - The state senate narrowly approved an unprecedented bill last week, allowing terminally ill patients to order their physicians to halt artificial life-sustaining efforts. The highly controversial bill, labeled the "right-to-die bill" by the media, which provides that the approval can be written anytime between five years and 72 hours before the physician withdraws the mechanisms, must be returned to the assembly for concurrence with senate amendments.

Electroshock In Calif.?

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A bill tightening restrictions on the use of electroshock therapy on mental patients and forbidding its use on children under 12, was approved by the state senate here last week. The bill's stated purpose is "to assure that the integrity and free choice of every mental patient is fully recognized and protected."

Federal Funds Misused

(Washington, D.C.) - Millions of federal funds that were appropriated for use by the urban poor have been misused for projects such as tennis courts near affluent neighborhoods, a Southern Regional Council official recently announced to Congress. Examples of the misuse of funds included: a tennis complex in Little Rock, Arkansas; construction of a fire station in Gulfport, Mississippi; and a parking garage in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Rights Commission Charges Ford With Undermining Desegregation

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Civil Rights Commission last week charged the Ford administration with undermining court-ordered busing of students and peaceful desegregation of schools.

The five-member Commission, following a 10-month study on school desegregation throughout the country, concluded that desegregation of schools is working despite continued legal efforts and racist actions of government officials and segregationists to curb court-ordered busing.

In particular, the report charged that local officials in Louisville, Kentucky, abdicated their responsibility to take an



White racist sentiment towards school desegregation.

affirmative stand in support of court-ordered desegregation of schools. Also listed among such efforts to halt the desegregation process was President Ford's proposed legislation to limit the extent and duration of court-ordered busing and his stated opposition to forced busing to achieve racial balance. These efforts were counterproductive, as was the decision earlier this year to seek Supreme Court review of some busing orders, the Commission said.

According to Commission chairman Arthur S. Flemming, both busing and desgregation plans may be necessary to protect the Constitutional rights of minority students seeking equal educational opportunity.

In its 315-page report, the Commission found that most school districts in the country that were actively changing patterns of discrimination, such as the 1974 Berkeley, California, voluntary plan, were doing so peacefully. The report was based on four Commission hearings, four state hearings, a mail survey to 1,300 school districts and a thorough study of 29 school districts, 27 of which were desegregated peacefully.

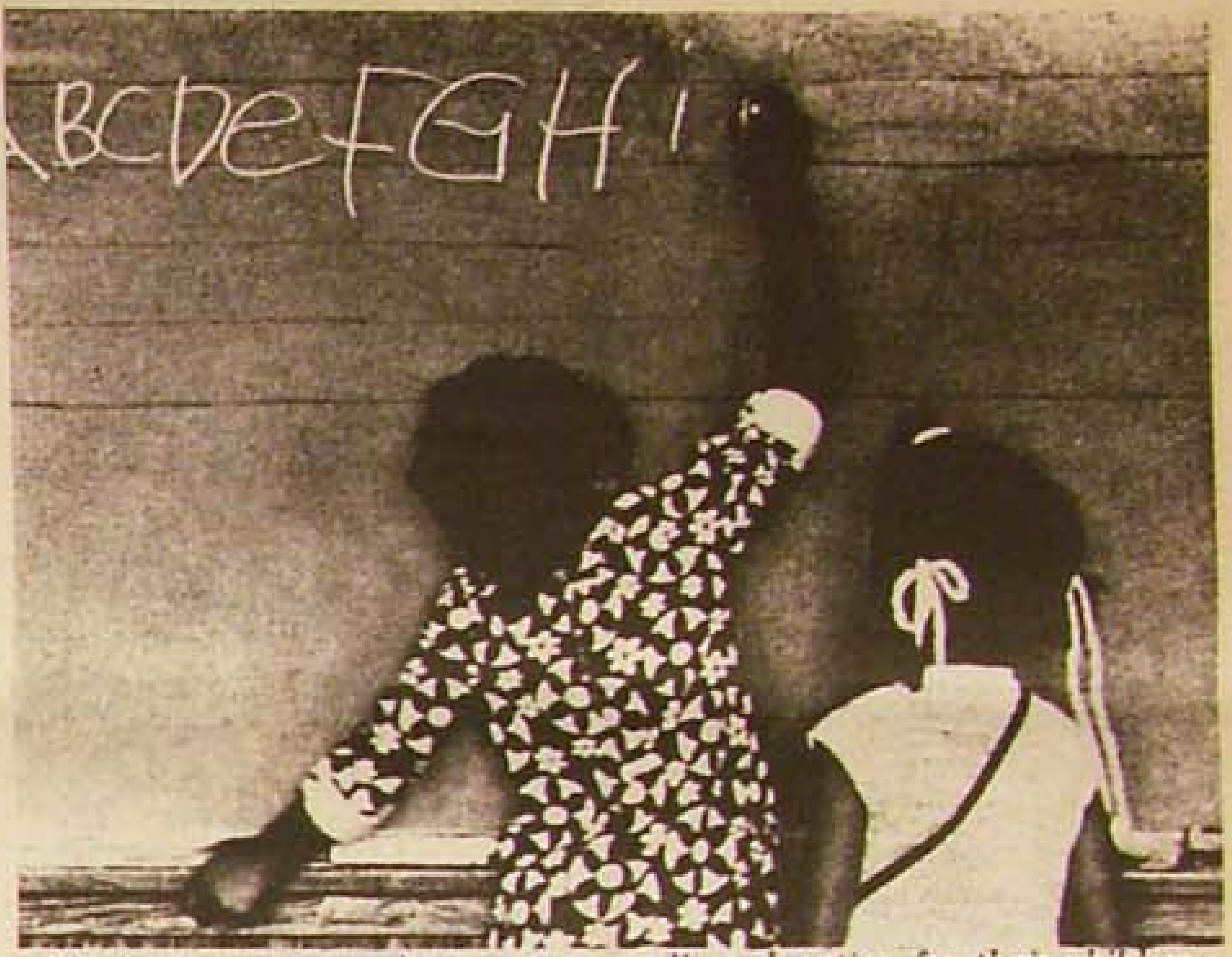
EVIDENCE

The Commission stated that the evidence contained in its report substantiated the need for and success of interdistrict busing and school desegregation, as well as exposed popular misconceptions about the effects of school desegregation inadvertently caused by news reports focusing on its controversial and sometimes violent aspects.

In 411 districts, where there were no serious disturbances or racial violence, at least two-thirds of the business and political leaders and nine out of 10 religious leaders supported desegregation or took no public stand against it. In communities where violence erupted, less than one-third of the political and business leaders and only two-thirds of the religious leaders did the same, the *Los Angeles Times* reported.

The Commission called on national, state and local officials to recognize that school desegregation was a Constitutional imperative, noting that their suport "strongly influences" the success of desegregation.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



Black parents struggle to secure quality education for their children.

LOWER EAST SIDE COMMUNITY SCHOOL STARTED BY BLACK PARENTS

(New York, N.Y.) - A group of Black parents here has established a community school aimed at providing children from low- and middle-income families with a quality education.

The school, the Lower East Side Community School (LESCS), will be for children two and-a-half to 12 years of age and its first term will begin this September 13, *The New York Times* reports. The school is geared to minority children whose parents cannot afford the high tuition fees of exclusive private schools, yet do not want their children to suffer the miseducation of New York's public school system.

Mrs. Wallie Simpson, the director of the LESCS, stated that the school's curriculum is structured to give children a quality education, reinforce ethnic heritage and encourage positive character development.

"We are here to salvage the children," Mrs. Simpson said. "Our road to the children is from their hearts to their heads. We want them to know we care about them. We are concerned with their development as well as their educational growth."

During its first year, the school will employ six full-time teachers, all of whom are certified by the New York State Board of Education. Two of the teachers have Master's degrees and are trained to teach children with learning disabilities. The target enrollment for this fall is 150 students with 75 having been enrolled thus far.

In addition to the standard elementary school curriculum, LESCS offers art, music and drama courses in cooperation with the Henry Street Settlement. The advanced grades will have the opportunity to participate in activities ranging from United Nations sessions to dress rehearsals of the Metropolitan Opera.

There are no rigid requirements for admission as there are at other private schools because the emphasis is on helping children overcome deficiencies in their past education instead of administering punishment to them. A registration fee of $15.00 is required, and there is a $685 yearly tuition charge which can be paid by the method which is most convenient for the parent.

The Lower East Side Community School is in need of volunteers and donations of equipment. If you would like to help, contact: The Lower East Side Community School, 203 Revington Street, New York, N.Y. 10002.□

Black Education Gains "Irregular And Inadequate"

(New York, N.Y.) - According to a recent Howard University study, Black gains in achieving higher education tend to be "irregular and inadequate," *The New York Times* reports. Howard's Institute for the Study of Educational Policy reported that although the number of Blacks in college has increased steadily in the last 20 years, only eight per cent, 814,000, of the 16-to-34-year-old age group were attending some form of post-secondary school. This contrasts with 14 per cent, or 7.8 million, of Whites in the same age group.

In addition, Blacks tend to be disproportionately represented in less prestigious institutions, such as two-year colleges, the report said. While acknowledging that progress in higher education for Blacks has been made, the report emphasized that Black enrollment among persons in the traditional college-going population remains considerably below that of Whites.

"Progress has been made," said Kenneth S. Tollett, director of the Institute, "but it should not be used as an excuse to relax. The goal of equal access has yet to be reached."

Benavidez March And Rally

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

larly, employing "the politics of racism as a solution to economic crisis."

"To resist, companeros, is to engage in the struggle for liberation," Contreras noted.

Three musical groups — Lucha y Pas, the Bay Area Progressive Musicians Association and the fine Flor del Pueblo — performed during the late afternoon rally, spicing the many speeches and messages of support with the flair of a range of popular Latino music.

Speakers at the rally included: Rebecca Carrillo, representing the Danny Trevino Committee, a Chicano father of 10 murdered by the police in 1976 in San Jose; Ignacio de la Fuente, from the Molders Union; Alita Alee, representing the Free Gary Tyler Committee; and Olga Talamentez, a young Bay Area Chicano



BPINS photo

Mrs. MATTIE SHEPHERD marches to demand justice for slain Jose Barlow Benavidez.

woman recently released from prison in Argentina, where she spent over a year and a half — and was tortured — as a political prisoner.

"I bring you a message from the people of Latin America," Ms. Talamantez said: "Not a minute of silence, but a lifetime of struggle.' "

Speaking near the rally's end, Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, the crusading mother of Tyrone Guyton, a 14-year-old Black youth killed by Emeryville police in 1973, silenced the crowd when she began by commenting, "I know what it is to be a mother, and to march so long to try to get justice. When our children are murdered, it brings sadness upon us."

To the right of the speakers' stand where Mrs. Shepherd was speaking, Mrs. Rachel Benavidez, the mother of Jose Barlow, sat in agreement, her head bowed.

"It's time for all of us to unite," Mrs. Shepherd said, "United and march the streets of Oakland to let the people know that we are not satisfied with these cop killings. . .

"We can't do anything without the people. This is why the Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton was so anxious to march today, to let the people know we are united with them.

"We intend to work. We intend to get justice. We don't mind marching and chanting and saying, 'We want justice, now, not tomorrow, but now!"

The rally's last speaker, Andrea Benavidez, the family's oldest sister, recalled the stages in mobilizing community support since her brother's death, reminding the crowd that, despite promises, the Oakland City Council has not followed through.

"It's going to take the people to move the system," Andrea said. "We're going to have to fight for justice."

"Viva Barlow."□

On The Block

What Do You Think Of The Housing In Palo Vista Gardens?



Mrs. Mason

I've lived here for 13 years. We were one of the first families, my husband and I, to move here after they were built. They've only painted my walls once, in 1971. I lived in the projects before I lived here, the old Harbor projects in West Oakland; they're torn down now. When I lived there, they wouldn't paint my walls so I went and painted them myself. I can't do that now. I've been asking for a back bedroom screen for my window, for around two years now. When it's hot, moths and flies come in. My icebox still leaks. It's supposed to be a new one; they just put it in about five months ago.



Mr. Battle

That hole in my wall, I saw a roach come out of that hole, and I put a paper bag in the hole to stop them from coming in. They said they would fix it, the Housing Authority, two years ago.



Willie Grant

I asked whoever was here before to come and fix my broken screen door, and my leaking faucet. I am scared to do a lot of complaining because they told a lady if she didn't like it, to find some place better. I have been begging for drapes ever since I moved here, for five years. I put those drapes up myself.



Mrs. Williams

I've been waiting for them to paint the place and it's been way over two years since I've been in this place. I reckon they'll paint when I'm gone out. The heater leaks water. They told me it was steam, not water, but I didn't believe them. I know the heater is not supposed to leak water. It's supposed to steam, but not water.



Mrs. Mears

It's the same thing since you all were here before. I haven't got any action, nothing, since I've lived here. There is money for the seniors but where it's going I don't know. The same old broken screen door and the same old drapes are still up there since April 14, 1976.

BPINS photos



Victim of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. Sued Over Currency Schemes In Africa

(Washington, D.C.) - A U.S. company is suing the federal government and one of its agencies to prevent a widespread plan of violations of currency manipulations laws in nine African countries.

The lawsuit is believed to be unique in that it involves the officers of the government-owned Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the Chase Manhattan Bank, General Motors (G.M.) and the first National Bank of Chicago, in a plan that uses several U.S. embassies to channel money to creditors of TAW International Leasing Corporation.

TAW was originally founded in 1970 through financing by the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). TAW specialized in lease-purchase arrangements for African governments and private firms for road, construction and other equipment. When the firm ran into financial difficulties over a year ago, the creditors (OPIC, Chase Manhattan, GM and First National) obtained an agreement from TAW for paying off debts.

According to Thomas Wood of TAW, this has "resulted in a situation where TAW has been directed by OPIC, acting in concert with the Chase Manhattan Bank, The First National Bank of Chicago and G.M., to violate the laws of nine African countries.

Under pressure from OPIC and other institutions, which are in a position to force TAW into bankruptcy, TAW initially obeyed their directions and made illegal payments to the American embassies in eight of those

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

A DISQUIETING LOOK AT THE JIMMY CARTER NON-CAMPAIGN

"BEHIND THE SMILE"

The following, Part 4 of an exclusive, behind-the-scenes account of Democratic Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, was written by Robert Schrum, a former speech writer for the smiling Georgia peanut farmer, who quit after nine days of hypocrisy and lies.



Democratic presidential candidate JIMMY CARTER giving speech at Seattle American Legion Convention where he proposed bogus "pardon" of Vietnam war resisters.

PART 4

I left the campaign caravan briefly after the next stop, a Pittsburgh TV station, to run off 50 copies of the statement on a borrowed Xerox machine. I caught up at the Finleyville mine. Carter was already down in the mine shaft. Another staffer pulled me aside: 'I need to talk to you." We went into a room and she closed the door. "Don't release it; Jimmy thinks it's too radical."

An evening flight through a thunderstorm from Pittsburgh to Wilkes-Barre. Halfway there Carter wanted to "chat." He was in his seat, staring straight ahead at the bulkhead. On the plane, when he isn't reviewing a memo or meeting with someone he often just stares at the bulkhead. I never saw a book in his hands while traveling or on the night-stand in his hotel room.

"BUSINESS" SEAT

I sat down next to him. No one sits there regularly. It's the "business" seat, for intermittent press interviews, for staff transacting business. It's empty much of the time. No small talk here. Carter was apologetic. He was "sorry" about the mine statement. "But I couldn't endorse these things. They're too controversial and expensive."

His tone turned almost bitter. "Why should I do this for Arnold Miller if he won't come and endorse me?" He looked away, at the bulkhead. Then flatly, in an even voice, he said: "I don't think the benefits should be automatic. They chose to be miners." *Deja vu* of words I never personally heard: "McGovern's worst mistake (was to)...make the Vietnam War an issue." I didn't ask my instant question: Do you think they *chose* to go to Anthracite No. 7 instead of becoming neurosurgeons?

Instead, I changed the subject. I was doing that a lot in this campaign. Why did he want to be President? "Well, let me read your and Pat's memo (the Pennsylvania issues memo) and we'll talk about it tomorrow." I searched for a specific. What, for example, if anything, did he want to say about the military budget? Maybe I was testing out what I was told in Atlanta. Carter flunked: "I don't want to tie my hands as President." He looked away again. "Anyway, there's no political advantage in the issue."

The first writing down of doubts. Before I went to bed that night, on a beige piece of Master Hosts Inn stationery, I noted three phrases: "Truckers—I don't think mass transit is a good idea"; "4 per cent of Jews—we get the Christians"; "Defense—not tie my hands." Writing them didn't unsay them.

TALK SHOW

On a TV talk show, Carter bobbled a question about fair employment. There is very little deliberate discrimination, just one or two instances. Bob Shogan of the *Los Angeles Times* noticed. He found me first. "What the hell does Carter mean by that?"

Carter and I had dinner with the economic task force. Afterward I told him about Shogan's reaction. "I didn't say that." I ventured another, softer try: "I'm pretty sure I heard it or something similar. I know Shogan will ask about it." He stared at me. Caged annoyance in slow cadence: "I did not say that." I saw the meaning of the metaphor, the blue ice of the eyes.

Pat Caddell was around for the first time in five days. He reviewed the Indiana poll with Jody and me. Disturbing news: Carter was only eight points ahead of Jackson; he was losing Blacks two to one: he was widely

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Draft "Pardon" Affects Few

(Washington, D.C.) — Jimmy Carter's much ballyhooed campaign promise to grant a blanket pardon to all who refused to be drafted for the Vietnam war would affect less than 12,000 of the 106,000 men considered to be war evaders.

Selective Service and Justice Department figures indicate that there were 13,222 draft evaders during the Vietnam war years. Of these President Ford has granted 1,510 under his conditional clemency program in 1974-75. The record also shows that 8,700 of the 13,222 draft evaders have already been convicted and paid the penalty.

Speaking at an American Legion convention in Seattle last week, Carter said that if elected, within his first week in office he would "grant a blanket pardon" ("I do not favor blanket amnesty") to the draft evaders. He said that the cases of the over 94,000 military deserters, thousands of whom have fled to Canada, Sweden and other countries, should be handled individually within the military justice system.

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt



Aerial view of Cairo's Garden City Gold Coast.

The first meeting of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) of Cairo, Egypt, is the focal point of this week's excerpt from . . .And Bid Him Sing — BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. DuBois' tale of a group of Black Americans who have exiled themselves to Egypt in a vain effort to escape the degradation of U.S. racism.

PART 45

Henry Baines the Second, he called himself. He taught English at the AUC. Before coming to Cairo a year ago, he'd worked in Europe for the American Army, no one was quite sure doing what. He was tall, black, and all soul. Lived to party and partied to live. Brought with him a small white sports car that by now was known all over Cairo.

I had seen him on a downtown Cairo street shortly after he'd arrived, looking lost and homeless (deliberately I was later to learn), recognized him as homefolk and introduced myself. I helped him get settled in and then only saw him occasionally, when I went to Lucia's, a night spot that I'd introduced him to.

"But he told me he was interested, and to be sure to let him know when we got set up."

"Well, we gettin' set up now," Kamal replied. "We'll let him know. That cat ain't about to do no work to help us get set up."

"What about Abdel Hamid?" Ibrahim asked.

Hassan answered. "One of his kids is sick. Said he couldn't come into the city tonight." Hassan had a clipped, precise way of speaking English. "I'm going by his place on my way back to let him know what we decide."

AZHAR STUDENT

Abdel Hamid was from Seattle, an Azhar student of two years. He was here with his wife and three young children. He came from an Orthodox Moslem family. His scholarship to Al Azhar had been arranged before coming to Egypt, through the Islamic Council in Cairo, his college in Seattle and his local mosque. He'd been given travel expenses for his family and household things and on arrival, an apartment and a livable allowance.

He seldom ventured out of his suburban apartment, except to attend classes and to go to mosque. I had only met him once. The others knew him through Al Azhar. But he did not encourage their friendship. He'd surprised us all, however, by turning up in Malcolm's suite one afternoon, and later letting it be known that he wanted to be part of any organization Malcolm set up in Cairo.

So, we were five. We should have been seven. I'd been given the impression that the reason we'd not been able to hold a meeting before was the difficulty of getting us all together at the same time.

FIRST MEETING

"I think," I ventured, "that it's important that everybody be present for our first meeting. After all, we're a small group. We'll need everybody."

"We talked about it," Kamal said, to no one in particular, "and decided we'd go ahead. After all, we're the ones going to be doing most of the work." In the same breath he called, "Hey, Rashid, we're waiting. Whaddya doin'?"

I wondered who had appointed Kamal chairman and who the "we" was that had decided to go ahead with the meeting knowing Abdel Hamid and Hank would not be there. At that moment Suliman came into the room carrying a small tray with a cup of tea. He moved carefully, leaning heavily on his cane. I rose immediately, took the tray from him and said, "Thanks."

"You're welcome, brother," he replied without looking at me. He crossed in front of Kamal and dropped down into the empty overstuffed chair on Kamal's left. I took my place on the sofa and placed the tray on my lap.

"I s'pose we kin get started now," Kamal said. He cleared his throat and was about to speak when Suliman glanced at me and then at him and said, "Man, who appointed you chairman?"

Kamal threw a look in my direction and said, "Well we said I was to head our mosque. Don't that mean I'm to chair the meetings?"

"This ain't The Nation, man!" Suliman retorted. "This is the OAAU. The mosque is one thing. The other part's. . ." he hesitated, ". . .something else."

Next to me Ibrahim sat forward on the sofa, looked steadily at Suliman and said, "We got any kind of program or plan of how we s'pose to set up. . .from Malcolm?"

Kamal opened his mouth to say something, but Suliman, ignoring him, said, "He ain't got it worked out completely yet. Said he'd send us a charter, by-laws and a constitution as soon as he got back and got the shit together. But we don't need all that to get goin'. We got a job to do here. . . an' that's to try to get Egyptians aware of what's going on in Babylon against us. . .against Black people. Malcolm said that's the most important thing we could do here. He said he'd see we got information. He said he'd send us bundles of shit, an' we could use it any way we can."

"I think we should have a little order," Kamal said, looking at Suliman. Suliman looked back, unflinching, and said, "Man, I asked you once before. Who appointed *you* chairman?"

"Somebody's got to chair," I interjected, "May's well be Brother Kamal." Suliman looked at me as if betrayed, sank back in his chair and began to sulk. Kamal looked relieved, sat up straighter in his chair, and said, "Now, I think we did right by startin' this meeting with prayers. That should be a regular rule. And —"

"But, it just happened that it was time for prayers before the meeting," Hassan interrupted him. "All our meetings won't be held at prayer times. Besides," he hesitated, glancing in my direction, ". . .what about the members that are not Moslems?"

I looked at Kamal. He avoided my eyes, moved slightly in his chair and replied, "I think our non-Moslem brothers will understand." Looking in my direction, but still not at me, he added, "Won't you, Brother Bob?"

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Aftermath"

In this portion of the chapter "Aftermath" from Revolutionary Suicide *by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton, Huey continues to describe the horrors he suffered in an Oakland hospital after having been shot and wounded in a police attack on October 28, 1967. He then tells of the efforts, begun by his family and friends, to acquire legal help that eventually led to bringing noted people's lawyer Charles Garry into the case.*

PART 65

All the time I was in the hospital, the police did their best to exhaust me. Every time I dropped off they kicked the bed or shook me. One of them held a sawed-off shotgun up to my face, warning me that it was going to go off accidentally. Another showed me a razor blade and threatened to cut the tubes and let me suffocate.

One of them predicted I would commit suicide by pulling the tubes out of my nose. Sometimes they even moved the tubes. They told me I was going to "burn." They repeated their threat that I would be gassed in the little green chamber at San Quentin; if I escaped, they said they would have me killed.

They even took bets among themselves on whether I would get the gas chamber or life in prison. They made remarks like "the nigger's going to die. He's done for now; he's going to die in the gas chamber."

I never replied, but I did complain to the nurses about the abuse. The supervisor of nurses paid a visit, smiled at the police apologetically, and asked them if they were bothering me. Oh, no, of course not, they said, smiling back. When she left, the harassment started again.

BLACK NURSE

They even prevented a Black nurse from treating me. White nurses came and went at will, but when a Black nurse tried to take my blood pressure, the police grabbed her, and she ran terrified from the room. Then the supervisor came back. "Now, you know she works here," she said. "You shouldn't bother her like that."

This cruel game went on until my family—who could scarcely afford it—hired private nurses to be with me all the time. Things improved then, because the nurses watched the police and made them leave me alone.

From the moment my family heard about the incident, they did everything to help me. They had rushed to Kaiser Hospital and stayed close by me while I underwent surgery. Then, at Highland Hospital, they hired private nurses to protect me from police abuse. My brother Melvin and my sister Leola, with Eldridge Cleaver and other Black Panthers, began the arrangements for my legal defense.

They knew it was going to be difficult since the police were determined to have me convicted and ruin the Party. To the police it was a golden opportunity; Bobby was in jail, and they had what looked to be an open-and-shut case against me.

The efforts of my family to get me the best legal help soon brought encouraging results. One afternoon, after I had been in Highland Hospital a few days, I heard a commotion outside my door. The police were trying to keep out someone — a woman — who was determined to come in, and she was raising all kinds of hell. It was Beverly Axelrod, the lawyer who had done so much to get Eldridge Cleaver out of prison, and with her was a Black attorney.

Because I was still so weak Beverly did not stay long that day, just long enough to assure me that every effort was being made to find the best lawyer to fight my case. Beverly felt it was too big and difficult a case for her, but I sensed in her someone who would stand by me, no matter what the cost.

NEVER BETRAYED

Beverly has never betrayed that confidence. Most of the time I have never thought of her as a White person. Politically, she is left-wing, but more important, she is a generous and open human being, capable of growth and change. I have known her now for many years, and often in the past I had discovered while talking to her that she had certain unconscious racist ways of looking at things. Whenever this was pointed out to her, she would examine her attitudes and deal with them in ways that changed her life.

It was this ability to change that convinced me she was genuine and could be trusted. So when she spoke of the lawyer Charles Garry during the first visit, I knew I could have confidence in her opinion of him. Beverly had met Garry in the early 1950s when she was a parole officer. She had become a protege of his; he had given her cases and helped her to establish a law practice.

She told me that Charles Garry had a long history of defending the politically, racially and socially depressed. His concern for social justice came from his father, who had fled Armenia after the 1896 massacre and settled in Bridgeport, Massachusetts. There, he had been involved in the early labor movement and led a strike against a factory paying low wages to workers. The family moved to San Francisco in 1915, and Charles put himself through law school, specializing in labor law after graduation.

In the early days of his practice, when labor unions did not have the respectability they later enjoyed, he represented sixteen unions. Over the years, he became more and more involved in political cases, defending dissenters and activists in unpopular but important causes. He developed a strong sense of commitment to the underprivileged and those whose rights were not fully protected. Because the political dissenter, the accused criminal, and the early trade union organizer were looked upon as social outcasts, Garry maintained that they were most in need of justice and should have the best legal talent.

Garry had a reputation as a brilliant trial lawyer, with a remarkable gift for cross-examining witnesses, and an acute understanding of the jury's importance in political cases. He believed that in political trials a defense lawyer must try to select a jury that is not so much concerned with law and order as with basice principle—the moral principle of law.

TO BE CONTINUED



HUEY P. NEWTON (left) with people's lawyer CHARLES GARRY.

South African Black Tribal Leaders Attack Apartheid Regime On "Homeland" Plan

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - The leaders of seven of South Africa's nine tribal "homelands" have denounced the White minority government's violent attacks on Black protesters seeking an end to the repressive apartheid regime and have described the changes made in government policies as "mere window dressing for the show." The moderate Black leaders, representing 8.5 million of the country's 18 million Azanians (Black South Africans), demanded an early meeting with "Prime Minister" John Vorster to discuss the present crisis in the country.

Significantly, the senior officials of the "homelands" who gathered here on August 21 voiced their strong opposition to the Vorster regime's policy of "separate development," whereby Azanians will be forced to live in the "homelands" as citizens of "independent" states. The "homelands" comprise a mere 13 per cent of the total territory of South Africa. The majority of Azanians reside in South Africa's cities and have no ties with the "homelands." The statement issued by the tribal leaders declared that they "have no intention whatsoever of opting for the so-called independence, as we do not want to abdicate our birthright as South Africans, as well as forfeiting our share of the economy and wealth which we have jointly built."

The two "homelands" not represented at the meeting were the Transkei and Swazi. On October 26, the Transkei will become the first of the "homelands" to become "independent," and its chief minister, Kaiser Mantanzima, has publicly stated his firm support of "separate development."

There was no immediate comment from militant Azanian leaders on the meeting of the tribal leaders and the 11 demands they issued. Among those demands are:

•An end to legislation that segregates the races;

•The granting of full citizenship to Azanians;

•The release of all Azanian leaders from detention;

•The abolition of the Bantu administration boards — government agencies that handle Azanian affairs — because of their role as instruments of Black oppression;

•Free and compulsory education for Azanians; and

•"Full human rights."

INITIAL SOWETO UPRISING

Since the initial uprising in Soweto on June 16, Azanians, joined by "Coloreds" — persons of mixed Black and White heritage — Indians and progressive Whites have launched protests in over 70 cities throughout South Africa. Despite this serious challenge to the authority of the Vorster regime, the government has reaffirmed its fundamental commitment to racial separation and White domination. Government officials are emphasizing that recent concessions to Azanians, including permission for urban residents to buy their own homes, do not represent a shift away from apartheid. "Justice Minister" James Kruger recently told a crowd of cheering Whites outside Johannesburg:

"He (the Black man) knows his place, and if not, I'll tell him his place. They always say, 'We shall overcome,' but I say *we* shall overcome."

Vorster has called a September 10 meeting of the ruling Nationalist Party, a meeting some observers in South Africa believe will debate the possibility of major change in the apartheid system. A major foreign policy speech by "Foreign Minister" Hilgard Muller on August 13 pledged full South African support of American efforts to bring about majority rule in neighboring Rhodesia. However, Muller carefully added that apartheid would remain unchanged in South Africa. *Internews* reports that Muller's speech reflects the prevailing sentiment within the reactionary Nationalist Party: concessions on foreign policy may be necessary but the domestic policy of apartheid is non-negotiable.

Meanwhile, *Pacific News Service* reports that the U.S. Defense Department is considering building a naval base in the Transkei. The proposal — sure to be controversial if pursued — surfaced this June in an article in *Military Review* by Army intelligence strategist Maj. Wesley Groesbeck. Published by the Army Staff and General Command College at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, the *Review* is known to defense experts as a frequent outlet for the military's trial balloons. Administration sources say the Groesbeck proposal closely parallels a classified Pentagon report recently sent to the White House.

ONLY SERIOUS ARGUMENT

According to Groesbeck, the only serious argument being raised against the plan is possible opposition by members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The OAU voted in June to withhold recognition from the Transkei after it is declared independent, calling it "a mere creation of racist South Africa."

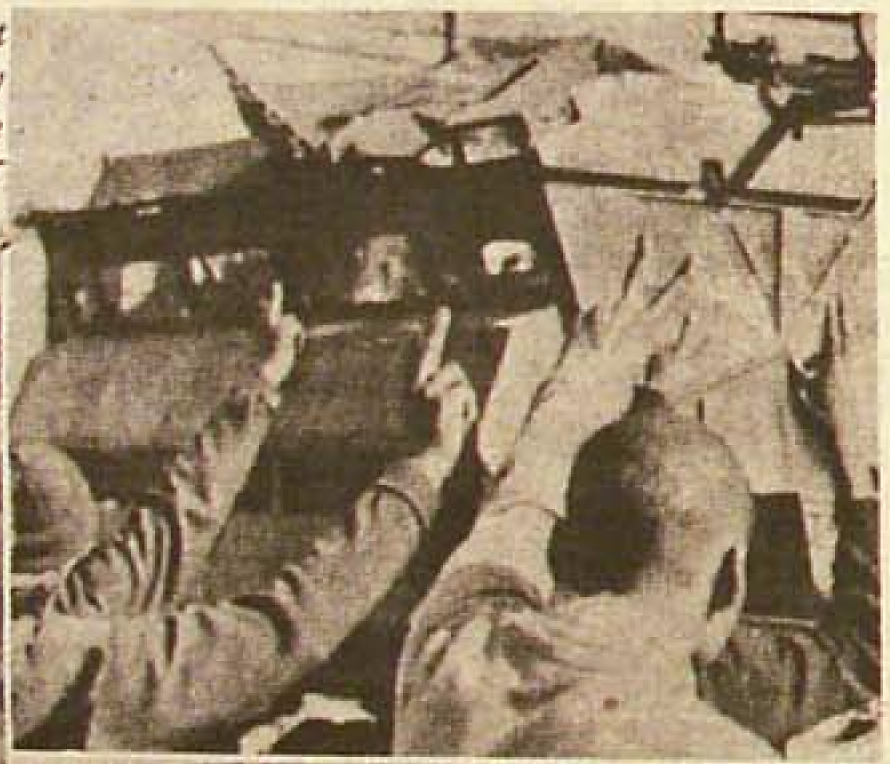
The plan is part of a new U.S. effort to counter what is seen as growing Soviet superiority in and around Africa. But it also stems from a recent shift in defense planning that gives high priority to securing the world's sea lanes and preserving Western access to raw materials.

As Adm. James Holloway III, chief of naval operations, explained the idea to the House Armed Services Committee last year, "In contrast to the Soviet Union, the United States and her allies are greatly dependent on the seas for commercial transactions, raw materials and security arrangements."

In Groesbeck's words, the Transkei proposal offers "vital surveillance and protection of the Cape Sea Route" without the open involvement of South Africa, and "strengthens the U.S.'s strategic position in the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic."□

South Africa explodes: South African riot squad (top left); Black South Africans defy antiriot tank (top, right); and children are rescued from Soweto home (bottom) after riot police had fired tear gas into house.







SAMORA MACHEL ON THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

(Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique) - The storm center of national liberation has shifted from Southeast Asia to southern Africa.

Now that Angola and Mozambique have been liberated from colonial domination, the peoples of neighboring Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa appear to have gained encouragement for their difficult struggles against the most diehard, racist regimes.

These liberation struggles still in progress seemed to be a continuous concern of Samora Machel, the 43-year-old president of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and the People's Republic of Mozambique, even as he answered this reporter's questions about the experience of his country.

Although he answered spontaneously, his replies, reflecting wide experience, conveyed important political lessons.

Noting that during FRELIMO's armed struggle, there was a class struggle parallel to national struggle right from the beginning, I asked if this was due to the special conditions in Mozambique or if it had significance for struggles in other countries.

"This question opens up a whole series of others as to the fundamental nature of our struggle," replied Machel. "When we speak of armed struggle — what sort of armed struggle? The essential aim of all armed struggle is to destroy the enemy. Who is the enemy?

"It was through struggle that we discovered the real definition of the enemy. Struggle for national liberation is an overall process of which armed struggle is one aspect. But it requires a definition of who is the main enemy.

"DESTROY THE ENEMY"

"Was it clear from the start? It was not. The slogan 'Destroy the Enemy' might seem clear: destroy Portuguese colonialism. But we had to get deeper into the problem of who is the enemy. During the struggle it became clear that the enemy is the exploiting class. Armed struggle, as one aspect of the overall struggle, facilitated the definition of this.

"Had we concluded in a simplistic, restrictive way that the Portuguese were the sole enemy, that would not have been enough. Now the Portuguese colonialists have been defeated. If that was the only enemy why do we still say, 'The Struggle Continues'?

"Or we could have said that the enemy was Whites — the Portuguese colonialists are seen as Whites. But had we accepted that where would we be today? How could we get people to believe that the struggle still continues? Against whom?

"We never hesitated to say from the start that such definitions — Whites are our enemies because the colonialists are White — were too simplistic. . . .But it would be opportunistic not to define the enemy. There were many aspects. The main enemy — it became clear — was the exploiting class. In our case, the Portuguese capitalists."

Machel paused for a moment in his explanation and then continued to answer my question concerning the relationship between the class and national struggles during the anticolonial fight.

"We struggled for the emancipation of the workers," he explained. "Is that just a point in our program, or was it part of the whole national liberation struggle? The war was a 'People's War.' When we say 'People's War' we mean that the aim is for the People to hold power in their hands.

"Why, for instance, was 'nationalization' of education one of the first steps taken after the victory? Because the school must serve the people in taking over power. The school is not an isolated factor. To take power you must know how to exercise it. It is in the schools that we shape the infrastructure of the new society. It is there that the 'new man' is formed. . . ."

Machel had run the gamut from armed struggle to education, linking up the process of liberation and the creation of a new society. He then went on to further explain the revolutionary struggle.

"We can say that the whole process started with armed struggle which was then formed into people's war. Later, when we realized the full ideological implications of a people's war, it became a revolutionary war. . . .

"This was because the concrete conditions of Portuguese colonialism made it impossible to wage legal struggles. The fact that legal struggle was not possible was an advantage because legal political struggle is a great occasion for what the Americans call elitism — the formation of an elected political elite who take over as representatives of the bourgeoisie when the colonialists leave.

"We can see how the whole armed struggle is a highly political act. It is also . . . an ideological struggle — a cultural revolution, a revolution in human relations, a revolution in our relations with other people. Every activity during the armed struggle had its specific political content. This is just the sort of thing that the bourgeoisie tried to avoid.

"You can say that the impossibility of waging legal struggle was the great contribution of the Portuguese colonialists to our struggle. Our political struggle had to be — and was — armed struggle. When we say that armed struggle was primary in our political struggle, this is distinct from the idea of politics as the exclusive domain of the privileged class of the urban centers.

"To say that armed struggle is essential in such conditions is not enough. We can also wage armed struggle and come to power with a small minority (serving) their own class interests. It is not automatic that armed struggle always implies the participation of the people. There are concrete cases in the history of our own struggle when this participation was opposed. . . ."

President Machel then mentioned names of various personalities who had participated in early stages of the struggle for the independence of Mozambique but who had "fallen by the wayside." They had represented narrow privileged or regional interests and opposed waging national struggle and placing real power in the hands of the people.

"Was it necessary to wage armed struggle?" he asked rhetorically. "Yes. But at what time? One that would lead to the bourgeois revolution? No. We have to give a concrete content to our struggle by the nature of our liberated zones."



SAMORA MACHEL

Suddenly, Machel paused for a moment and then quickly began discussing a new topic — the liberated zone — a concept that obviously meant far more to him than a geographic territory.

"What is a liberated zone? It is a political laboratory, a scientific laboratory, a laboratory of ideas. For us the liberated zone is not just the specific liberation of a territory but the liberation of the mind, liberation from a system.

"At first we called the liberated areas guerrilla zones. Later we used the term liberated zones because we became mentally liberated. But we still did not have our own system of life. Our habits, customs, lifestyle were still of the old type. We had not yet developed a new consciousness or change over from the old lifestyle. But we had come to the conclusion that the liberated zones constituted the highest points of contradiction — which led to a rupture with the old habits imposed by the enemy.

"It was a violent rupture. In the liberated areas we became 'waterproof' against the ideas and habits of the enemy. That is why we still call provinces like Pute, Miassa, Cado, Delgado — the provinces where the armed struggle started, where the first revolutionary bases were laid — the 'liberated zones.' Territorially, power is today in our hands over the whole country. But we still say that the 'liberated zones' must 'invade' the cities."

TO BE CONTINUED

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News

SOUTH AFRICA USES ZULU MIGRANTS TO DISRUPT SOWETO STRIKE

(Johannesburg, South Africa) — Exposing the serious trouble it is in, the South African government last week promoted tribal strife in order to disrupt an overwhelmingly successful workers' strike in Soweto "township" that crippled the economy of Johannesburg for three days.

By week's end, 31 Azanians (Black South Africans) had died and thousands were wounded, many seriously, as the result of confrontations with police and battles in which a faction of migrant Zulu workers who, with the encouragement of the apartheid regime, attacked striking workers.

Gatsha Buthelezi, chief of the 4.8 million Zulus of the country — the largest tribe in South Africa and the largest in Soweto — denounced the police for promoting the strife and urged unity among his tribe. Addressing 6,000 Zulus, Chief Buthelezi said, "We as Africans are all suffering under the present oppressive rule in our country. We therefore need to be united in our efforts toward the attainment of our liberation. . . ."

On Monday, August 23, the first day of the planned three-day general strike, 80 per cent — 150,000 — of the 250,000 workers in Soweto stayed home from their Johannesburg jobs. The strike was organized by the African National Congress (ANC), one of South Africa's two main Black liberation organizations, which distributed thousands of leaflets in Soweto bearing the slogan "Azikhelwa," Zulu for "We Will Not Ride."

Black absenteeism was so high on Monday that Whites were forced to do the menial tasks that are usually performed by Azanian workers. *The New York Times* reported that many Johannesburg construction sites shut down and that trading started late at the Stock Exchange while officials showed clerks how to post prices. A White woman owner of a de luxe apartment building was forced to spend hours scrubbing and polishing floors. The woman commented:

"Most (White) women in South Africa have no idea how to perform ordinary domestic chores. I'd be surprised if most of the tenants here knew how to mop their own floors."

Police shot and killed one Black student and wounded at least six others during last Monday's incidents. In an effort to insure that the strike would be successful, many of its organizers confronted those Sowetans who chose to go to work, explaining to them that unity was essential.



Zulu tribesmen were encouraged by apartheid regime to attack striking Soweto workers.

On Tuesday, August 24, the Western press reported a larger turnout of Black workers in the city, with 60 per cent remaining away from their jobs. Nevertheless, Johannesburg's garment factories came to a virtual standstill and hotels were forced to cut back on their maid service.

It was on Tuesday night that the fighting broke out between the Zulu migrant workers — all men — who, armed with tribal clubs and knives, escorted Blacks who had gone to work out of railway stations. The *South African Press Association (SAPA)* reported that 1,500 Zulus went on a rampage through the Orlando West section of Soweto, attacking residents indiscriminately. *SAPA* said that at least six people were killed and 90 injured during these clashes.

The violence of the Zulus began following the govern-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



A Black South African wounded in recent rebellion.

U.N. Report Condemns Sharpeville Massacre

The following is Part 8 of a special report on the March 21, 1960, Sharpeville Massacre, written by David Sibeko, director of Foreign Affairs for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) and its representative at the United Nations. Published at the request of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid, this report details the circumstances surrounding the infamous slaying of 69 Azanians and the wounding of hundreds during an "Anti-Pass Law" demonstration.

PART 8

Mr. Sobukwe's promise that "others will take our place" was being fulfilled. With the rise of the Black consciousness movement, following the bleak period and widespread apathy ushered in by the ruthless suppression of the 1960s, it is self-evident that apartheid brutality has all but spent itself as a deterrent.

The timing could not be more fortuitous in the light of the victories which African liberation movements have scored in Angola and Mozambique and the intensifying armed tide of decolonization in Africa north of the Zambesi. The battle for liberation everyone is predicting soon to take place in South Africa stands to gain from the favorable

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

LIBERATION SUPPORT MOVEMENT TO COORDINATE PROJECT

S.W.A.P.O. OPENS INFORMATION CENTER

(Richmond, British Columbia) - To insure that "the voice of the Namibian people is heard abroad," the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) is establishing a center for the production of informational material to be used within and outside Namibia. The progressive, Canadian-based Liberation Support Movement (LSM) will coordinate the project.

Realizing that the liberation of the people depends upon their understanding the events that shape their lives, one of SWAPO's major aims, since its founding in 1959, has been improvement in the level of popular education. Among Namibian Blacks (85 per cent of the colony's population of one million), less than 10 per cent are literate. The South African government, in collaboration with remaining German settlers, has done everything to keep it that way. There is little schooling for Namibians.

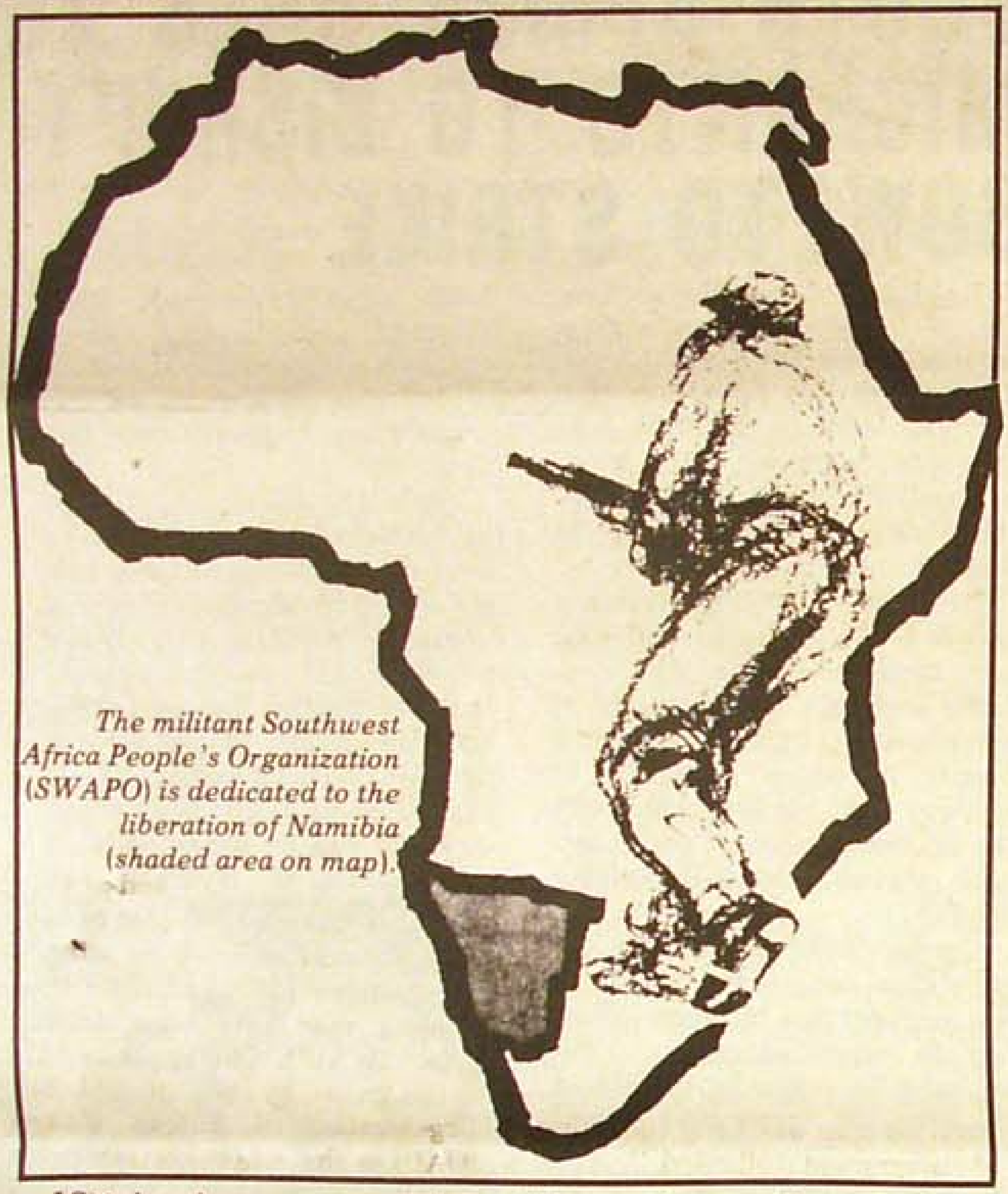
NAMIBIAN EXILES

In Zambia where there are several thousand Namibian exiles, a SWAPO school has been established. It has already provided instruction to over 500 militants. Training includes full primary and secondary programs, with heavy emphasis on English language, science and political education. There is a crash literacy program for elders.

South Africa has prohibited unauthorized printed materials in Namibia. There is an interminable list of books, the publication, selling or possession of which are punishable by prison terms.

As well as suppression within Namibia, the (South African "Prime Minister" John) Vorster regime has engaged in a campaign of lies abroad to alienate world opinion from SWAPO. Besides having access to the capitalist mass media, South Africa produces tons of propaganda in many languages that are systematically distributed all over the world. The Namibian people do not have a single printing press with which to correct these distortions.

In the words of Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, "It is urgent to respond to our oppressor's offensive. The voice of the Namibian people must be heard abroad, while information and educational materials must be made available to the masses in our country in order to strengthen their vision and determination in this long and difficult struggle."



The militant Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) is dedicated to the liberation of Namibia (shaded area on map).

LSM has been requested by SWAPO to coordinate the informational project and to provide two technician-teachers for a year. LSM has been producing, printing and distributing political material related to liberation struggles since 1969, maintaining personal contact with revolutionary groups in colonial and neo-colonial territories.

Sufficient funds for starting the project have been raised, and the search for equipment is underway with November as the target date for shipment. Training is scheduled to begin next spring. A further $20,000 will be required to fully establish the printshop and for its first year of operation.

Cooperation is being sought from progressive groups and individuals who wish to assist the Namibians in their struggle. LSM calls on all progressive people to follow the example of the Mozambicans, who contribute a day's wages each month, through their Solidarity Bank, to the struggles elsewhere in southern Africa. Calling for worldwide support of the project, Sam Nujoma has said: "We hope that LSM will be able to solicit the support of all North American organizations and individuals in solidarity with our struggle against racism and imperialism. Both American and Canadian corporations are directly involved in exploiting the Namibian people and our country's dwindling wealth; we urge the people of your countries to demonstrate that they stand on the side of justice."

More information may be obtained through Liberation Support Movement, P.O. Box 94338, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada. Funds may be sent to that address for the SWAPO Printshop Project. □

Enclosed please find $______ as my contribution to the SWAPO PRINTSHOP PROJECT.
Our organization wishes to contribute some equipment or supplies to this project. We can give:
____
____

Our organization would like to help raise funds for the SWAPO PRINTSHOP PROJECT. Please send more information. ______

NAME ______________________________

ORGANIZATION ______________________________

ADDRESS ______________________________

____

Please make checks payable to SWAPO PRINTSHOP PROJECT and mail to:
LSM INFORMATION CENTER, Box 94338, Richmond, B.C. CANADA V6Y 2A8 or LSM BAY AREA UNIT, Box 756, Berkeley, Calif. USA 94701 or LSM EAST COAST UNIT, Box 673, Brooklyn, N.Y. USA 11202

AFRICA IN FOCUS

South Africa

A British, CIA-linked think tank recently issued a report calling for the West to support continued White minority rule in South Africa, *Internews* reports. The London-based Institute for the Study of Conflict insisted in its report that U.S. and Western European support for South Africa's apartheid regime is the only way to counter what the Institute calls the "Soviet threat" in Africa. Last fall, a series of documents leaked from the Institute's files showed that the CIA had played a key role in founding the think tank and still maintains a close relationship with it.

Rhodesia

A Roman Catholic bishop, known as an outspoken critic of the White minority government of Rhodesia, was charged last week with having failed to report the presence of Black liberation forces during a recent attack on Umtali by FRELIMO troops of nearby Mozambique. Bishop Donal R. Lamont, who has not been arrested, is scheduled to go on trial on September 14 on four charges which carry a maximum penalty of death under the Law and Order Maintenance Act. Two weeks ago Bishop Lamont published a letter severely attacking the government for its racist policies against the majority population.

Ghana

Ghana recently held its annual National Sports Festival in the capital city of Accra, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. Taking part in the week-long festival — whose basic theme was unity — were more than 3,000 participants from all nine regions of the country, the armed forces and the police force. Events included lawn tennis, table tennis, basketball, volleyball, swimming, hockey and soccer.

Namibia

Sean MacBride of Ireland, United Nations commissioner for Namibia, has come under attack from the U.S. because of his support of punitive action against South Africa for its failure to agree to majority rule in Namibia. William Scranton, chief American delegate to the U.N., made the criticism in a conversation last week with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Z.A.N.U. Denounces New Black Rhodesian Political Party

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Conflicting reports emerged here last week over the formation of a new Black nationalist party, a group which a member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) — which has led the armed struggle against the White minority government since 1966 — charges is the work of "political opportunists and confidence tricksters."

The charge was made by Edgar Tekere at a press conference in



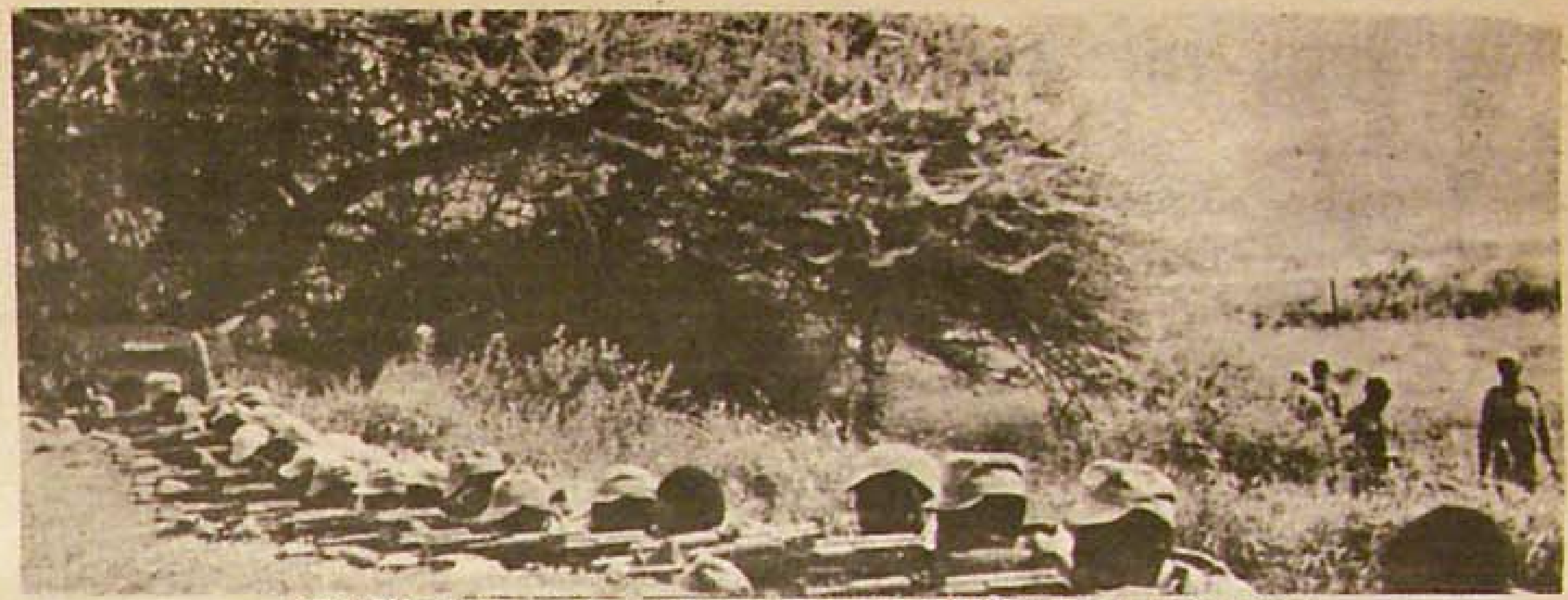
A member of the Rhodesian security force lays wounded by gunfire from Zimbabwean guerrillas.

London concerning the creation of the Zimbabwe Reformed African National Council (ZRANC). On Monday, August 23, *Reuters* news agency reported that Robert Mugabe, whom the news agency described as the former secretary-general of the "defunct" ZANU, was the leader of ZRANC.

Mugabe, a longtime ZANU leader, currently is the political chief of the Zimbabwe Liberation Army (ZILA), which numbers some 28,000 freedom fighters based primarily in Mozambique. ZILA, known as the "Third Force," emerged during the past year as the chief fighting group in the armed struggle for majority rule. ZILA was initially formed of ZANU militants and progressive elements of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Reuters reported that ZRANC was prepared to reopen

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



SWAPO militants prepare for war against South African occupation troops.

U.N. INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA OPENS IN LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

S.W.A.P.O. MILITANTS RECEIVE TRAINING IN GOVERNMENT

(Lusaka, Zambia) - The United Nations Institute for Namibia, a school designed to train Namibians (South West Africans) how to run their government in preparation for the liberation of the country, was opened here on August 26 with a pledge from its director that, "We shall not be training ministers but the administrators who will keep the gears of government well-oiled."

Hage Geingob, former representative of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in the U.S. and at the U.N., said that 80 per cent of the 100 students selected to attend the Institute for Namibia for the coming year have been drawn from SWAPO. The organization is recognized by the U.N. and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole representative of the over 700,000 Black people of the southern Africa colony which is illegally ruled by South Africa.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was among the African dignitaries present for the opening ceremonies. The Zambian leader delivered a scathing attack on Western nations, declaring that because of their failure to find peaceful solutions to obtaining majority rule in southern Africa, "now we (Black Africans) fight."

He warned those Western diplomats present in the audience that SWAPO would win the armed struggle and liberate Namibia. "If you aren't moved by principles, get moved by the fact that SWAPO is going to take over," Kaunda said.

The two-story former government printing office near this city's central railway tracks, will house 34 women and 66 men ages 17 to 35, in dormitories named after prominent Namibian freedom fighters, *Reuters* news agency reports. The Institute, which opened on the tenth anniversary of SWAPO's launching of the armed liberation struggle against South Africa, will operate on a $17 million budget from the U.N. intended to last over the next five years.

Geingob explained that South Arica's apartheid policy in Namibia had denied the Black people of the country the opportunity to learn administrative skills necessary to run a government. The Institute is viewed by SWAPO as vital in training young Namibians in political, social, legal, economic and agricultural areas that will be part of liberated Namibia's government.

The Institute will also under-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



Bay Area Youth Return From Cuba

(Berkeley, Calif.) — Venceremitos, a group of Bay Area youth who recently returned from a three-week international youth camp in Cuba, held a press conference last Friday, August 27, at La Pena Cultural Center and Restaurant. Shown above (left to right) are CASSANDRA LOPEZ, who served as adult advisor to the youth, SANDRA BRENNI, 12, NILES BROUSSARD, 12, DELIA MELLIS, 13, and DAMON PRICE, 11. Willie Mendosa, 14, also made the trip but was not present for the press conference.

Four hundred youth, ages 10 to 14, from all over the world attended the camp which was sponsored by the Young Pioneers of Cuba and held at Baradero in the southern part of the country. The youth had an opportunity to learn about the customs and lifestyles of other countries through the exhibits and nightly cultural activities that were held. A highlight of the camp was the appearance of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and Angolan President Agostinho Neto.

In order to pay off the debts resulting from the trip, Venceremitos is sponsoring a fundraiser on September 12 at 2:00 p.m. at La Pena. Slides of the trip will be shown. BPINS photo

"The Whole Trial Had An Atmosphere Of Racism"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

know. How do you think he reacts to it? It's impossible to know how he reacts to it. I know that he hasn't slept for six nights. He hasn't slept for six solid nights.

Q: How would you characterize the conduct of the judge and the district attorney during the trial?

GARRY: I found that the district attorney was no different from district attorneys all over the country — they're mouthpieces for the status quo, presenting the evidence as strongly as they can. I found that the judge was leaning over backwards to see that there was a prosecution. If that wasn't his aim and purpose, he would hardly shackle and chain these men in court; he would hardly expect the lawyers who defended them to be searched every time they came in and out of the courtroom. If that wasn't his intention, he wouldn't have had us try this case where the audience was separated by bullet-proof glass. It was as I told the jury: this trial took place in "battlefield conditions."

Q: You've been involved in this case for over four years. Where does Charles Garry go from here?

GARRY: The one thing I've *got to do is start practicing* law and bring some money into the firm. The firm is going broke. We're in bad financial set-up. For 16 months I have not received any money at all. Where the court was supposed to take care of some of the expenses, they haven't even taken care of any of them. They said he (judge) wouldn't approve of the rest of it. That's his discretion and he was discriminatory even to the extent on Johnny Larry Spain's lawyer. I'm the only lawyer who's not being paid. All the others have been court-appointed, getting $40 per hour. Even that is not enough for the time these men have spent on this case. But it's certainly a lot better than nothing. That's what I've received; that's what our firm has received.



BPINS photo

People's lawyer CHARLES GARRY (left) defended Black Panther Party member JOHNNY SPAIN in the racist San Quentin 6 trial.

Q: One last question for you. Did you learn anything from this case?

GARRY: No, I didn't learn anything from this case. I just reinforced my opinion that this system stinks and it's rotten and I can't stand. Think of the victims, men like George Jackson, Johnny Spain, Pinell, Tate, Drumgo, Talamentez, Johnson. How many more of them are there going to be before the system eventually changes? Only time will tell. I don't have too much faith in the immediate future.☐

WORLD SCOPE

United Nations

Slavery is still widespread in Latin America and Africa with babies being sold for $2 in some places, according to a recent United Nations report. The report also denounced apartheid policies of South Africa and Rhodesia as "tantamount to slavery."

Great Britain

The European Commission on Human Rights has charged the British government with using torture in Northern Ireland, the *Guardian* reports. The Commission ruled that five separate techniques used together "were intended to force witnesses to give evidence by subjecting them to severe physical and mental pressure."

Philippines

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines said recently that his martial law rule would continue despite the "crippling blows that Philippine security forces had dealt to the communist-led underground." He made this statement at a news conference at which he and his top military aides presented 25 leaders of the New People's Army manacled and chained.

Vietnam

Cho Lon, the "Chinatown" in Saigon and long a center for shrewd businessmen, has been doomed by the authorities of the newly unified Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A new decree stipulates that all business concerns that made a profit of over 10 per cent since last year would be subject to a tax rate of 80 per cent retroactively, which will be increased 100 per cent starting in July of next year.

Iran

Three California engineers were assassinated last Sunday in Tehran, Iran, by antigovernment forces. William C. Cottrell, Jr., Robert R. Krongard and Donald G. Smith, employees of Rockwell International, were working on a top secret research project for the Iranian government. *NBC News* reported that the three men were installing a sophisticated electronic intelligence-gathering system which will cost the Iranian government as much as $500 million.

ENTERTAINMENT

The Impossible

It is a thousand times easier
For you
To pass an elephant through the needle's eye
To catch fried fish in the milky way
To plow the sea
To teach the alligator speech,
A thousand times easier
Than smothering with your oppression
The spark of an idea
Or forcing us to deviate
A single step
From our chosen march.
Like twenty impossibles
We shall remain in Lydda,
Ramlah, and Galilee.

Here upon your chests
We shall remain
Like the glass and the cactus
In your throats
A fiery whirlwind
In your eyes.

Here, we shall remain
A wall on your chests.
We wash dishes in the hotels
And serve drinks to the masters.
We mop the floors in the dark kitchens
To extract a piece of bread
From your blue teeth
For the little ones.

Here, we shall remain
A wall on your chests.
We starve,
Go naked,
Sing songs
And fill the streets
With demonstrations
And the jails with pride.

—Tawfiq Zayyid







Slavemaster whips Black man (above) and (right) slave's back is lacerated from lashes. The new movie Drum *gives a distorted presentation of U.S. slavery.*

OPEN LETTER TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

"DRUM" REVIEW RACIST AND DEROGATORY

Editor
San Francisco Chronicle
905 Mission Street.
San Francisco, Calif.

Sir,

What's wrong with your reviewer John Wasserman? The daily doses of racism and distortions of the *Chronicle* — contributing, no doubt, to its ranking as one of the 10 *worst* newspapers in the U.S. — is a fact of life reluctantly tolerated by Black and other minority communities in the Bay Area. But, Wasserman's review of the movie *Drum* last week (Monday, August 23) was a bit much, too much. You seem to have a sick boy on your hands.

For one thing, Wasserman's tongue-in-check, repetitive use of the word "nigger" to describe the unquestionably bad characterizations and stereotyped acting in the movie — "a raisin' nigger," "a lovin' nigger," "a breedin' nigger," "a fightin' nigger," "a beddy-bye nigger" and "a dead nigger" are the terms he uses — is simply in bad taste.

But then again, this flippancy carried to such unfunny lengths might imply some deeper problem, perhaps an obsessive-compulsive reaction, replete with repressed desires and guilt feelings. ("Beware the repressed White liberal," a wise Black man once said.)

Though it might be said that such a psychological approach to your reviewer's problems is unkind, let it be said that his references to our Party newspaper were very disrespectful — and outrageously racist — to say the least.

After panning *Drum*, which the movie rightfully deserved, why does Wasserman find it necessary to write in his last paragraph: "The only suspense left is to wait for THE BLACK PANTHER paper's review of *Drum*. THE BLACK PANTHER magazine loved *Mandingo*. But then, can you expect a Black reviewer to understand a White director's work?"

Are we now the "ignorant niggers?"

In reviewing *Mandingo*, THE BLACK PANTHER praised the film as "a powerful, uncompromising, largely accurate portrayal of the degrading effects of the slave system on those who kept slaves in the American South. . . the first major effort by a major U.S. studio to chronicle the great variety of forms of enobling resistance used by slaves in their unending struggle for freedom and to maintain their human dignity. . ."

In response to those White reviewers—presumably including your John L. Wasserman — who condemned its "excessive violence and sex," our review stated, clearly and forcefully: "*Mandingo* is one of those rare Hollywood efforts that incorporate sex and violence consistent with *historical fact* to convey truth. . ."

Indeed, it is the absence of any semblance of historical fact which separates *Mandingo* from *Drum*, for this sequel is truly a cheap, sleazy attempt to cash in on its trail-blazing forerunner.

Drum's basic plot is nonexistent. The ever-present sex — White man/Black woman, Black man/White woman, Black man/Black woman, with hints of White man/Black man, Black woman/White woman, etc. — is contrived and silly. The ending — Drum (Ken Norton) unshackles a chained-up friend named Blaze (Yaphet Koto), Blaze, "hankering to be free" unshackles others, slaves revolt, Drum asks plantation master for chance to talk Blaze out of killing the White folks, Drum is betrayed and Blaze is killed, Drum tells slaves to kill, slaves kill, Drum saves master and wife, master calls Drum "zany" and tells him he better run if he wants to live, Drum drops gun, Drum runs — is absurd.

FACTUAL NOTE

But back to Wasserman's review for two quick but significant points. First, as a purely factual note, Ken Norton was *not* the only major character to die at the end of *Mandingo*. Perhaps in his excitement over seeing a "sauteed slave," as he puts it, Wasserman forgot that the plantation master of that movie, James Mason, was shot and killed by a house slave in retaliation.

And finally, since Wasserman's snotty, esoteric dig, "Can you expect a Black reviewer to understand a White director's work?" makes as much sense as the proverbial puzzle, "What is the sound of one hand clapping?" we can answer in kind: "What is the sound of a Black fist rising?"

By the way, considering the *Chronicle's* lack of affirmative action, why don't you hire a Black reviewer and find out?

Or don't you hire "writin' niggers"?□

Colonial Status Of Puerto Rico Debated At U.N.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Puerto Rico. Furthermore, the resolution established independence as a prerequisite for self-determination.

When the Special Committee on Decolonization was established the following November to implement the resolution, the stage was set for a long uphill battle by the independence movement to place the colonial case of Puerto Rico once again on the agenda of the U.N. and the world.

U.N. debate on Puerto Rico re-emerged in 1972 and again in 1973, when the Puerto Rican Independence Party and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) sent urgent messages to the Decolonization Committee. The messages described U.S. government, multinational corporation and colonial government plans to establish a petroleum and mineral shipping and processing complex in Puerto Rico. The complex, they said, "would represent a mortal blow to the ecology of Puerto Rico," and convert the island into a way-station for U.S. petroleum.

The U.S. delegation to the U.N. did its best to have sections pertaining to Puerto Rico dropped from the 1973 Decolonization Committee report. It argued that the question of Puerto Rico's status had been outside the U.N.'s rightful jurisdiction since 1953. But the General Assembly ratified the report in its full version by an overwhelming vote — 104 in favor, 5 opposed and 19 abstentions.



Puerto Rican Independence Day celebration.

Resolutions of the Committee in 1972, '73, '74 and '75 have represented, in the words of the Cuban Ambassador to the U.N. Ricardo Alarcon, "the end of an era when U.S. imperialism prevented the organization from fulfilling its anti-colonial duty with respect to Puerto Rico."

Since the postponement of a vote on the 1975 Decolonization resolution last August, two historic pieces of legislation concerning the status of Puerto Rico have been introduced in the U.S. Congress.

The first, called the "Compact of Permanent Union," essentially repeats the device used by the U.S. in 1952, rewording the legal status of Puerto Rico in relation to the U.S., while leaving the colonial relationship between the two intact.

The U.S. State Department and other forces in the government were anxious to pass the Compact before the August meeting of the Decolonization Committee, so that the U.S. could tell the U.N. that the issue is being solved by a joint comission and that U.N. discussion would be interfering in U.S.-Puerto Rico internal affairs. But people supporting Puerto Rican independence raised such a furor during discussions of the bill that the possibility of its being railroaded through was prevented.

The other bill of importance for Puerto Rico's future this year is one that would deed independence to the island. In his presentation of the bill July 1, Congressman Ronald Dellums told Congress: "I introduce this resolution because I think there is nothing more fitting we can do to celebrate the Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence than to give freedom back to our colony."□

Farmworkers Mobilize Support For Prop. 14 Campaign

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

tive process. The most important aspect of the initiative is that it requires the legislature to keep the election process funded.

UFW president Cesar Chavez has promised to throw all available resources into obtaining a huge "Yes" vote on Proposition 14. The campaign, similar to one that defeated a grower-backed anti-union measure in 1972, will focus on house-to-house organizing, rallies and marches.

MOBILIZING CONVENTION

A one-day mobilizing convention for the worker and union supporters has been called in Fresno for early September. The goal is to secure support for the measure from as wide a range as possible of church and political figures as well as mass organizations and movement groups. *Workers at the 207 ranches where the UFW won elections will be eligible to elect delegates to the convention.*

The UFW has used the break in the election process to organize these new UFW workers and sign contracts. Thus far nearly fifty new contracts cover farm workers in lettuce, tomatoes and other row crop vegetables as well as grapes and apples. Nearly half the lettuce coming from Salinas, the industry's center, now bears the UFW label.

The process of establishing a new contract involves organizing a worker negotiating committee to hammer out a contract with the grower; electing a ranch leadership committee and a health and safety committee; setting up the seniority list and the hiring hall, and beginning to enforce the contract's provisions. It is a complete and often difficult organizing process, especially in areas where the union has nr previously had a contract with which it could educate the workers.

As part of the contract negotiating process with an Oxnard mushroom company called West Foods, the UFW has again turned to the boycott as a weapon to force good faith bargaining by the company. West Foods is owned by the Dole Corporation, and so the union has asked its supporters to boycott Dole bananas until the West Foods contract is signed.

One immediate result of the new contracts is a sharp increase in revenues for the union, both from farm workers' dues and from grower payments into such funds as the Robert F. Kennedy Medical Plan. This new money is being used to expand the network of union clinics as well as to allow the union's service center to expand their community organizing programs.

Over all, there is a feeling of great excitement among the workers and staff at the opportunities presented by the expansion of the union's base.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Nonaligned Nations

Latin American nations, many of which joined the nonaligned Third World movement three years ago, were either absent or strangely silent during the recently concluded Conference of Nonaligned Nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka, *Pacific News Service* reports. The low level of participation was seen as a sign of the continuing right political shift among Latin American governments.

Argentina

One month after the deaths of two top guerrilla leaders seemed to signal success for the reactionary Argentine military junta in its "war against subversion," the junta is facing rising resistance in civilian sectors. Industrial workers, angered by wage freezes in the face of continued inflation, have staged slowdowns, strikes and even acts of sabotage.

Bolivia

In crushing the recent Bolivian miners' strike, General Hugo Banzer has demonstrated the sophisticated fascist tactics that have helped him stay in power for five years. Avoiding a bloody clash, Banzer arrested hundreds of union leaders, fired more than 400 miners, cut off food to mining areas, screened miners until they agreed to government wage offers.

Argentina & Brazil

With nuclear power slated to play a major role in South American development, concern is mounting that the region could become the scene of a nuclear arms race, *Pacific News Service* reports. Argentina and Brazil — traditional rivals — already have atomic bomb-producing capabilities.

MARTIAL ARTS

The Historical Development Of Martial Arts

The historical development of martial arts (both fact and legend) has continued to interest the layman and is often the subject of heated controversy among "learned practitioners of the arts."

The period of time from 770 through 481 B.C. is referred to as the "Spring and Autumn." During this time Chinese boxing flourished and was called Ch'uan Yung (a forerunner of today's Chu'an Fa, which translates as "the law of the fists ").

From 480 to 256 B.C. was the "Era of Warring States." Many philosophers appeared during the Warring States period, such as Confucius, who taught his students the skills of archery and the sword (iai jutsu which later became iaido).

During the Ming Dynasty, Chinese boxing made significant progress in the southern provinces of feudal China. The southern Shaolin systems, reached equal recognition with the northern Shaolin styles. (Basically, the northern Chinese styles emphasized leg movements while the southern schools and styles developed skills in the hand and grappling areas.)

Two outstanding teachers of the Ming Dynasty Era (136-1644), Chi Ki-kuan and Chen Chung, were responsible for arriving at the principles of such systems as the Praying Mantis, White Crane and Monkey. Near the end of the Ming Dynasty in feudal China, teachers traveled to Japan to teach phases of wrestling that eventually became the basis for jiu-jutsu (the combat oriented form of judo).

During the period of pre-revolutionary China up to the 1930s, the martial arts were influenced by warlords who attempted to combine armed and unarmed methods during a changing period in the social and political movements of China. Today martial arts is a mass skill, available to all.

SPORTS

FOUR TEAMS WITHDRAW IN PROTEST

RHODESIAN TEAM PLAYS IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT DESPITE U.S. "BAN"

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - Women's teams from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Philippines have withdrawn from an international tennis competition here in protest over the participation of the racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa in the $130,000 event.

The match, the Federation Cup tennis tournament, is regarded as the Davis Cup of women's tennis and the withdrawal of these teams is regarded as a damaging blow to the tournament's prestige.

Tournament Director Derek Hardwick admitted, "Their withdrawal has had a substantial adverse economic impact on the event, as well as destroying the fair balance of the draw (selection of individual matches)."





Rhodesian tennis player (left) carries rifle. Athletic teams representing racist White minority regime of Rhodesia (see map) supposedly are banned from the U.S.

SUSPENDED

Russia and Czechoslovakia have both been suspended from Federation Cup participation for one year. Each was fined $10,000. Similar action is expected against Hungary and the Philippines.

When the Rhodesian tennis players arrived at Philadelphia's Spectrum, they were met by demonstrators carrying signs reading, "No Tennis With Racists." However, inside of the huge arena, reports *The New York Times*, they were warmly received.

An embarassing issue for the U.S. is the question of why the Rhodesian team was even allowed into the country.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The U.S. does not maintain diplomatic relations with the White racist minority regime of Rhodesia. Totally neglecting the primary issues of colonialism and Black majority rule, the U.S. claims that Rhodesia is still legally a colony of Britain.

"They should never have gotten here," claimed a State Department official. "We don't know how they got here," he continued, "what subterfuge they might have used. We have very severe restrictions about Rhodesians coming here. Certainly there should be no competition by the Rhodesian group as a team; that tends to give recognition to that country." According to another State Department official, Rhodesian teams are specifically excluded from entering the United States.

The Rhodesians entered the U.S. by coming as individuals, using passports from the Netherlands and South Africa. Explained Rhodesian tennis player Eddie Brans, "When we applied for our visas, we said we were going on a holiday and playing tennis. This is the way we do it; we know Rhodesians aren't accepted here."

Tournament Director Hardwick, who is also president of the International Lawn Tennis Federation (ILTF), stated that the State Department had not made any preliminary contact with the ILTF about blocking the entry of the Rhodesian team.

Although the fact is obvious, a State Department official said, ". . .If it is determined that they are Rhodesian nationals traveling on non-Rhodesian passports, they will be asked to leave."

While the State Department was claiming to be "looking into" the matter, the Rhodesian team had already competed in Federation Cup competition, being eliminated in the first round by Belgium.□

Vietnam Rebuilds

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

him Nixon in early 1973 promised $3.25 billion in U.S. aid after the conflict ended, an offer in the spirit of the pledge contained in the Paris agreement to help heal the wounds of war.

The State Department subsequently confirmed that Nixon had in fact written a memo to Hanoi promising that Washington would consider massive postwar assistance. The State Department said the memo was sent after the January 27, 1973, signing of the Paris agreement intended to end the Vietnam conflict. But it added that such aid was not an inducement to end the fighting. It was in mid-1973 that negotiations between Washington and Hanoi on delivering massive aid broke down.

I have the complete list of items that Nixon offered to North Vietnam three years ago. It comes from Gareth Porter, who, as staff consultant to the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, accompanied McCloskey and other Committee members on their recent trip to Vietnam.

RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

Hitherto unpublished, the list for a five-year reconstruction period includes dozens of items in nine categories: food and agriculture; building construction; clothing; general reconstruction; energy; port rebuilding and water transport; roads and rails; industrial commodities and feasibility and engineering studies. (A detailed summary of the list accompanies this article.)

I cannot help thinking how much this material and equipment would help the farmers of Cam Thanh, a once-prosperous village near Danang, now made barren by bombs, shells and defoliants. Returning villagers found a wasteland, the topsoil scraped off by military bulldozers in an effort to make the land even more uninhabitable. I saw 2,000 persons of all ages rebuilding a dike which had been destroyed in the war, letting salt water from the sea cover the fields. Next, they will build a new irrigation system to flush the salt from the soil with fresh water.

The bulldozers, trucks and graders on the 1973 American aid list would be invaluable to the villagers of Cam Thanh, who work now with spades, baskets, boats — but without any heavy equipment, not even a cement mixer.

In the past year, according to villagers, the people of Cam Thanh lost six persons to bombs and mines as they worked to reclaim the land and 71 were



Vietnamese peasants harvesting rice.

injured. At a nearby hospital, an average of five new patients a day are said to need treatment for injuries from exploding mines.

In some badly infested areas of Quang Tri Province along the former boundary between North and South, I was told, there are four mines per square meter. Indeed, the Vietnamese say they have deactivated 885,000 bombs and mines to reclaim 47 square miles of land in that much-fought-over narrow waist of Vietnam near the old DMZ.

According to a U.S. Senate subcommittee on refugees, some 150,000 to 300,000 tons of unexploded mines, grenades and bombs still rest in the soil of Vietnam. Since the United States put most of them there, argue the local authorities, it should do something to help remove them. These deadly relics of war lie in the soil, waiting for new victims — a child playing, a farmer plowing.

For lack of equipment, the Vietnamese say they are searching for them by hand: Trained soldiers and local villagers gingerly tap bamboo sticks into the ground in mined areas, locating the shells and mines so they can be defused or exploded safely. Tractors with metal shielding could help locate and remove most of these mines safely; those offered in 1973 would be lifesavers now.

The Vietnamese have shown that they are determined to rebuild their country and that they seek self-sufficiency. Historically, we have been magnanimous in victory — witness the Marshall Plan after World War II. Although the United States was forced to terminate its involvement in Vietnam, surely the principle of aiding war-torn nations still applies.

Today, few Americans would defend U.S. intervention in the Vietnam war. Given our destructive and self-defeating role, we should not hesitate in providing American aid to help rebuild that ravaged country.□

"Behind The Smile"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

viewed as "not taking clear stands on issues." But we couldn't tell him. It would "upset him." Jody: "Let's just get him through Pennsylvania." A big victory might knock Jackson out altogether. Then there was a clear track to the nomination.

We left Jody's room. I told Caddell I wanted to quit the campaign. We talked a long time. He asked me not to do anything until the next day. What I did was sit in the nearly empty, nighttime lobby of the Holiday Inn with a legal pad balanced on my knee, remembering, writing, attempting to sort it all out.

At the morning press conference, Carter announced his economic task force and program. He was for changing backhaul rules.

On the plane, we discussed topics for the afternoon news conference. "I don't want to talk about that"—attacking Jackson for promising both "guns and butter." Stu Eizenstat, up from Atlanta to travel with us for two days, had an alternative. Carter could urge Congress to override Ford's veto of the child care bill. Stu referred to an earlier draft of a statement to that effect. Carter had rejected it; Stu had a copy with him.

Carter was crisp, decisive, negative. "I would have vetoed it myself. I talked with Governor Boren (of Oklahoma) and he says it's too expensive. If I were governor of Georgia, I wouldn't accept the federal money under these federal standards. I'd close down the program first." He paused and stared at me. "I suppose your ex-boss (I supposed he meant Senator McGovern) thinks the bill is just great." Jody winced; Carter wasn't smiling.

TO BE CONTINUED

U.S. Sued

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Mali, Cameroon, Upper Volta and Togo.

African employees and officers of TAW have found that they are liable to prosecution and possible imprisonments because of the alleged conspiracy. All the "hard currency" involved was passed to the corporations through U.S. embassies.

This lawsuit, which is being tried in New York by TAW against OPIC and three co-defendants, is already the subject of an investigation by the House Committee on International Relations. A report will soon be published on the issue. It may also affect U.S. official relations with the African countries due to the use of U.S. embassies to pass the money. Some have already said that the transactions were illegal.

RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions on the transfer of hard currencies is a common method used by governments in less developed countries to protect their economies from speculation and black market transactions.

OPIC and the multinational corporations accused have not answered all of the charges. However, last June one "former CIA official" admitted that during the Vietnam conflict the agency widely engaged in black market currency transactions, "to finance its operations in Vietnam and Chile even while other U.S. agencies worked to stamp out corruption and shore up those economies."

Charles A. Cooper, who had been "an economics adviser" to the U.S. embassy in Saigon in 1968-69 and minister counselor for economics there in 1970-73, said the CIA preferred such illegal methods "because such transactions made their budget go further." Interestingly, Cooper is now assistant secretary of the Treasury of International Affairs and is on OPIC's Board of Directors. TAW is charged with directing the illegal currency transactions in Africa.

The U.S. State Department did not testify before the House Committee nor did the CIA.

Congressman Stephen Solarz unearthed the information while presenting material in favor of a law that would prohibit the OPIC from assisting any U.S. multinational corporations that were found to be guilty of bribing foreign government officials.

We thank Rodney Larson of Research Associates International for this information.□

S.W.A.P.O. Militants

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

take the difficult task of trying to forsee the problems that will exist in independent Namibia and conduct research into possible solutions. Commenting on this aspect of the Institute's work, Geingob said, "The findings of our research will be presented to the new government so that it knows all its options." Research teams will examine such issues as nationalization, the creation of a sturdy agricultural economy and the details of a Namibian constitution.

Meanwhile, last week, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim criticized South Africa's independence plan for Namibia as "falling far short" of U.N. demands. On August 18, the ruling White regime announced that a "constitutional" convention in Windhoek, Namibia, had agreed to create an interim "multiracial" government to rule the colony until independence on December 31, 1978.

Last January 30, the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution setting the deadline of August 31 for South Africa to end its illegal colonization of Namibia and hold elections leading to majority rule. The "constitutional" convention, composed of representatives of the South African government and 11 Namibian tribes — denounced as "stooges" by SWAPO — not only failed to meet the August 31 U.N. deadline but made no mention of national elections.

In an ambivalent statement, the U.S. State Department said that the Namibian independence plan was "a step in the right direction" but did not meet U.N. and U.S. demands for establishing a date for national elections and failed to include SWAPO in the interim government. □

Letters to the Editor

PRISONERS' SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE#2 (Cont.)

A $17.6 million suit filed by members of the "Maryland Penitentiary Intercommunal Survival Collective (MPISC)" charging Asst. Warden Hawkins and eight (8) others guards with brutality, resulting in broken bones, stab wounds and other injuries, is now pending in federal court.

To shed some more light on this — mentally unstable people are being hired as "correctional officers." The majority of the guards are former Vietnam veterans who do not undergo psychological testing to determine their mental stability after leaving a combat/kill environment.

Killing and shooting are the norm of the day for these guards, and most officials here support and develop an unhealthy mental attitude within the guard force. The same guards who come into your communities after beating and harassing unarmed prisoners; legally armed by the state, are the lives of men, women and children.

One would do well to ask Maryland state officials, "What steps are being taken to insure the communities' safety from sick, inhuman, legalized killers masquerading as correctional officers?" One would also do well to ask how many more Officer Simms and Officer Summervilles are lurking in our communities at this present moment ?"

With people such as these acting as correctional officers, one has to question the whole concept of "rehabilitation." We can't even begin to discuss rehabilitation until such time as these correctional officers are dealt with in here as well as in the communities. We've said to many before, but we say again, "These pigs are sick and corrupt. They need to be investigated by local newspapers, groups and concerned people."

PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY MUST GAIN CONTROL OVER THE GUNS THAT CONTROL OUR LIVES. . .!

Jack Johnson
Baltimore, Maryland

GRATEFUL FOR B.P.P. PAPER

Comrade Brothers and Sisters,

I am very glad to see the people's revolutionary newspaper, THE BLACK PANTHER, back on the set. I was also glad to see the brothers selling the paper off in the hood — door to door in the Nickerson's — bringing the paper to the people regardless of the rampant pig beatings and shootings that have taken place in Nickerson and elsewhere in Los Angeles.

I also got some literature and was turned on to the fact that Eldridge Cleaver cheesed out of the revolution. He turned on the people and is now a pig much like the murderer Karenga. Now I can understand his actions. Just like I can understand Jimmy Carter's actions.

But most of all I dug the August 21 paper. I was not hip to the San Quentin Six case, the framing of Johnny Spain, the assassination of George Jackson and the police set-up of Jonathan Jackson.

Also, the essay by George Jackson "On Withdrawal" was hip and I learned a lot (including some new words in my dictionary). I hope this type of essay can be found in THE BLACK PANTHER often.

All Power to the People!
Ron Mill
Los Angeles, Calif.

GAMBIAN APPEALS FOR AID

Dear Sir:

I am sending you my best wishes to your society and your friends, too. I would like to ask the society if they will allow me to be the member of the society so that we can correspond with each other. I am very much interested in Black Panther society in any country in the world.

I am a young boy of 25 years and have completed my secondary school education. I shall go to high school, but unfortunately, after completing our examination, my father died, and then I had nobody to take my responsibility. That's why still I have no job. If I had a job, I would let the society know so that I can send bulletins and the Gambia Outlook.

I want to be a sailor boy. If the society can help me, I will be very much happy about that.

Your friend,
Yusupha Manuel
The Gambia

Ford Administration Undermines Desegregation

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Among the other findings of the Commission were the following:

- Non-White students were bused farther and longer than White students;
- Minority students are more subject to expulsion or suspension than White students and become the object of disciplinary actions in much greater ratios than their attendance per school district;
- There had not been massive "White flight" of White students from desegregated school systems. Where there was a 40 per cent or more Black student composition, there was a decline in White student attendance by 15 per cent; and
- Slightly more than 50 per cent of the school children in the nation are bused to school, but less than seven per cent are being bused for desegregation purposes.

The Commission was established by Congress in 1957 as an independent, nonpartisan agency to study and report on racial, religious, sex or national origin discrimination. □



I'AM FOR FORD
I'AM FOR CARTER
EMORY